

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE LAND,  
SEA AND AIR



# NAVY

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SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL

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### Senators Begin Army Promotion Bill Study

THE Senate Military Committee got down to business yesterday (January 14) in connection with the Army promotion situation. It listened for two hours to an exposition of conditions by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, and by the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis. Members of the committee manifested keen interest in the revelations made to them and indicated clearly their purpose to find an adequate remedy for the evils exposed. The committee will continue its hearings for some days.

#### Senate May Pass Bill.

The sentiment indicates that a bill will be reported of which that introduced by Senator Wadsworth and which was framed by the War Department, will be the basis. The Senate is expected to pass the bill, but action by the House is exceedingly doubtful. The House Military Committee is delaying further hearings because of its unwillingness to act hastily and while remedying existing evils possibly create further evils. Indeed it looks at this juncture as though Congress will go no further than to create a joint commission of the two houses to make a study of the entire situation after the adjournment of Congress, so that the next Congress will be in a position to consider the subject more intelligently than it is able to do today.

#### Wadsworth Calls Bill Tentative.

Senator Wadsworth opened the Military Committee yesterday by citing the direction in the air law of the last session of Congress for the General Staff to make a thorough study of the [Continued on Page 459.]

### Coast Artillery Corps Bears Heavy Burden Due to Cuts

CONTINUING the discussion of conditions existing in the various branches of the Army, the Army and Navy Journal presents the following article disclosing deplorable conditions in the Coast Artillery due to reductions.

THE coast defense system of the United States was developed most rapidly during the period 1900-1917. The trepidation exhibited by many Atlantic coast cities during the war against Spain convinced Congress and the War and Navy Departments that our cities must be made secure against naval raids, otherwise the demands for protection would be so many and so insistent, that it would be practically impossible to assemble the fleet for its proper mission. A constructive program was undertaken, following the recommendations of, first, the Endicott, and later the Taft Board, the latter including the defenses of our overseas possessions.

#### Studied Situation.

During this period there were successive increases in the strength of the Coast Artillery arm. After the formation of the General Staff, coordinated studies were made, and it was decided that the Coast Artillery Corps should have a strength sufficient for all overseas fortifications and for one manning party for the submarine mine defense and one-half the personnel necessary for manning the guns in the home land; the National Guard was depended upon to supply the balance of the gun personnel.

At that time the Mobile Army was, in reality, not organized for field operations. Since the early days of the Fili- [Continued on Page 475.]

### Army Appropriations Bill Before House

INCREASE of Army enlisted personnel to 118,750 and the raising of the ration allowance for the Army 5 cents per day per man is recommended in the War Department Appropriations Bill now before the House which carries a total of \$279,112,674 for military activities for 1928. The Appropriations Committee, in its report, recommends an increase of \$10,673,427.84 over the 1927 appropriations and an apparent decrease of \$1,003,612 as compared to the budget estimates for 1928.

The Appropriations Committee does not include in its bill the \$5,080,000 to be authorized for Army housing, which, it explains, will be taken care of in a supplemental estimate and this omission accounts for the decrease.

#### National Guard Gets Increase.

Major increases included \$942,530 for the National Guard which will insure 48 drills, 15 days in camp and a greater amount of personal instruction by Regular Army personnel.

The Organized Reserves are recommended for an increase of \$446,678 which, in the estimation of the committee, should cause no diminution in the number of 15-day trainees nor in the training period and materially lessens the reduction proposed in the budget in the per capita mileage for 15-day trainees. The committee figures also provide for active duty training through-

#### Army Appropriations.

##### What Bill Provides.

Strength of the Army:	
Officers	11,961
Warrant Officers	1,219
Enlisted men	118,750
Philippine Scouts	6,445
Ration of the Army	\$4.40
Air Corps:	
Planes	574
Regular Army	453
National Guard (new)	82
Officers Reserve (new)	39
National Guard	185,730
Organized Reserve	105,022
To receive training	16,382
R. O. T. C. ration	\$7.70
C. M. T. C.	35,000
Automobiles (new)	125
Animals:	
Mules to be purchased	1,450
Horses to be purchased	2,000

out the year of 110 Air Corps Reserve officers.

To purchase horses and mules, the measure carries an increase of \$480,000 over the budget figures.

An item of \$25,000 for participation by the Army in the joint maneuvers off Narragansett this coming summer was also added to the measure by the committee.

Another of the important changes in [Continued on Page 468.]

### Army Ration Equal to Navy's Sought

FAVORABLY reporting the James Bill (H. R. 16077), which will place the Army ration on a par with those of the Navy and Marine Corps, the House Military Committee fired the opening gun for securing a well-fed Army a few days ago. The House Appropriations Committee, in its report, recommends the increase of Army rations to about 41 cents daily per man. This is about 10 cents below the ration allowances for the other services and when action is taken on the James Bill, supplemental estimates will be submitted to cover the difference.

The recommended ration increase carried in the Army Appropriations Bill will, if passed, enable the Quartermaster General to improve Army messes.

#### Use of Increase.

The so-called 5-cent increase in the Army ration, as proposed in the Appropriation Bill as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, will in reality amount to only \$.0426 as the estimates were originally based on a ration of \$.3574 but this increase will give a \$.40 ration for the total of 118,750 men provided for in the bill.

According to a high authority in the War Department, this increase will be used to buy a greater quantity of the present components of the ration rather than a greater variety of foods and it is the intention of the Quartermasters Department to buy larger quantities of sugar, milk, butter and coffee. It is the practice of the Quartermaster Corps to always buy seasonal foods in bulk whenever possible and to purchase its perishable foodstuffs locally.

The increase proposed in the Appropriations Bill, will therefore not affect the components of the ration but will provide a greater quantity of certain of the more staple of the present components which have heretofore been available in more or less meagre proportions.

The James Bill, introduced in the House, providing for the rearrangement of the component parts of the Army ration to coincide with those allowed to the Navy, if adopted, will be of much greater elasticity in the administration of the ration, according to this same authority.

#### Text of Bill.

The following is the text of H. R. 16077 favorably reported by the Committee:

That section 40 of the Act approved February 2, 1901 (Thirty-first Statutes, page 758), is amended to read as follows:

"The Army ration shall consist of the following daily allowance of provisions to each person: One pound and a quarter of salt or smoked meat, with three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned or preserved fruit, and three gills of beans or peas, or twelve ounces of flour; or one pound of preserved meat, with three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned or preserved fruit and eight ounces of rice or twelve ounces of canned vegetables, or six ounces of desiccated vegetables; together with one pound of biscuit, two ounces of butter, four ounces of sugar, two ounces of coffee or cocoa, or one-half ounce of tea, and one ounce of condensed milk or evaporated cream; and a weekly allowance of one-quarter pound of macaroni, four ounces of cheese, four ounces of tomatoes, one-half pint of vinegar or sauce, one-quarter pint of pickles, one-quarter pint of molasses, four ounces of salt, one-half ounce of pepper, one-eighth ounce of spices, and one-half ounce of dry mustard. Seven pounds of lard, or a suitable substitute, shall be allowed for every hundred pounds of flour issued as bread, and such quantities of yeast and flavoring extracts as may be necessary.

"The following substitution for the components of the ration may be made when deemed necessary by the senior officer present in command: For one and one-quarter pounds of salt or smoked meat or one pound of preserved meat, one and three-quarters of fresh meat or fresh meat or fresh fish or eight eggs; in lieu of the articles usually issued with salt, smoked, or preserved meat, one and three-quarters pounds of fresh vegetables; for one pound of biscuit, one and one-quarter pounds of soft bread or eighteen ounces of flour; for three gills of beans or peas, twelve ounces of flour or eight ounces of rice, or other starch food, or twelve ounces

[Continued on Page 470.]

### Senate Committee Is Divided on Cruisers

THE 1928 Naval Appropriations Bill will be reported out by the Senate Appropriations Committee on Monday, January 17.

As drafted by the subcommittee the measure carried a total considerably in excess of the House bill and made provision for starting construction of the three cruisers.

#### May Offer Amendment.

This provision is under consideration by the full committee, which is divided over it, with indications that it will be included by a small majority. Should it fail in the committee, it is understood that an amendment will be offered and the fight carried to the floor of the Senate.

Other increases in the Senate bill are said to include an increase in the enlisted strength over the 82,500 men provided in the House measure, a larger appropriation for engineering and several other minor increases.

#### Senate Believed Favorable.

In view of the close vote in the House on the Tilson amendment on January 7, which made available a small appropriation to start the construction of these three cruisers, authorization for which expires on July 1, leaders of the movement in both Houses for more liberal appropriations for the Navy assert that the Senate will vote the cruiser funds and anticipate its final approval by the House.

In the House plans have been made to take up the authorization bill for 10 cruisers.

### Nicaraguan Outlook Brighter; Menace Seen in China Outbreak

DEVELOPMENTS during the past week in the Nicaraguan situation and reports from China have been followed with keenest interest in service circles.

While the possibility of the Nicaraguan-Mexican-United States embroglio reaching the stage of open hostilities is considered extremely remote and no steps have been taken to prepare for mobilization unexpected eventualities would find both branches of the service ready in an emergency.

#### Naval Forces Available.

Under command of Rear Admiral Julian C. Latimer, commanding the Special Service Squadron, are 15 ships which carry an enlisted personnel of 3,128, and a total of 662 marines. At San Diego the submarine tender Holland is "standing by" ready to carry another expeditionary force of over 400 marines south if necessary. The Battle Fleet is at San Diego, scheduled to start south on scouting maneuvers next month and practically the entire Scouting Fleet is hard by the scene of disturbance holding maneuvers in Guantanamo Bay.

It is generally accepted that in the event of an open break with Mexico, a very different procedure to that followed in 1914, when Pershing led the punitive expedition across the border would be adopted. As a first step a concentration of naval vessels would be undertaken with the object of a complete blockade of Mexican ports. Should further steps be taken it is believed that a troop movement in force would start across the border coincident with the [Continued on Page 459.]



## National Defense Has Forceful Advocates Among Nation's Editors

NATIONAL DEFENSE is looming large in the American mind these days if one judges by the amount of space allotted to the subject on the front and editorial pages of the national press. Apparently the American people are giving more thought to the defense branches of the Government than they have at any time since the late war. Contributing causes, doubtless, are the events in China, which have reached the stage where it is deemed necessary to have in Chinese waters 24 American warships to protect Americans residing in that country; the revolution in Nicaragua which is rending that country and requires the presence of our Marines to guard American nationals living in Nicaragua, and Mexico, which stands in the background of our national life like a smoldering volcano on the eve of eruption. Much is being written and said at this time about "an adequate Navy" "living up to the 5-5-3 ratio" "maintaining the Army personnel at sufficient peacetime strength," while the catch-phrases "budgeting the budget" and "paper ships" are freely bandied about. Through the medium of the press, inspired by the *Army and Navy Journal*, the people of the United States have become thoroughly aware of the deplorable housing conditions which exist in the Army. Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, speaking recently at a luncheon of the Women's Republican Club in New York City, said that many American soldiers and their wives and children were living in shacks unfit for human habitation, and what he said created a determination to bring about speedy adoption of a satisfactory housing program. It is predicted by many editors that National Defense will play an important part in Congress during the present session as they expect the "big Navy" and "big Army" men, as some papers term the movement, to stage a fight for additional defense measures.

**THE Columbus Dispatch** (Independent) prints a cartoon under the caption, "All together we really have quite a formidable standing Army," which depicts Uncle Sam standing flanked on one side by a tattered and patched soldier and on the other side by an equally shabby sailor. Facing them is an array of ships tied up at the dock labeled "the dry Navy" and at the left front General Andrews addressing a massed body of men labeled "the dry Army" holding aloft a sign board on which appears the words, "Fifteen thousand detectives, sleuths, directors, officers, undercover men, etc." Uncle Sam with bowed head and dejected mien is saying, "Well boys, if the country is ever attacked we might call on 'em in a pinch."

The *El Paso Post* (Democratic), in an editorial "If Army's no use, scrap it," says, "While President Coolidge was telling the world at Kansas City that 'we realize thoroughly that no one will protect us unless we protect ourselves,' his administration was reducing our Army from 118,000 enlisted men to 110,000 because rations have gone up 3 cents per man."

"In his Armistice Day address the President could not resist the temptation to boast a little of our prosperity and wealth, yet at that moment his administration was preparing to drop 8,000 men from the national defense because the United States is too poor to feed its defenders. . . ."

"Either our Army is no bigger than it should be, or it is. If, as the President has intimated from time to time, it is already at a minimum, to be of use, then a 3-cent increase in the cost of a meal nor yet a \$3 increase is any excuse for reducing its size."

"If it is too big, then it ought to be reduced even if the men could be fed for nothing. We're not supporting an Army because it's cheap, but because it's necessary."

**THE Chicago Tribune** (Republican), in an editorial on the President's Trenton speech, says, among other things:

"An American President on some public occasions is expected to explain the idealistic purposes of America. The American people like to believe that these purposes exist. It may be annoying to others who view us differently, but we do not consider that. . . ."

"There is a double tragedy in some altruism. In the first place, it is not altruism because it does not work and contemplates no results which it could attain. Worse than this, it may bring about the opposite consequences and other people then pay heavily in sacrifices which might have been avoided."

"It is the almost unbroken history of the United States to make its soldiers and

sailors pay bitterly for the policies which have prevailed before they were called into action. That is the unfairness of it."

**THE Adrian, Mich., Daily Telegram** (Independent), under the caption "Pinch Penny Patriotism," says that belated attention is being given to the inadequate Army ration.

"This is one national defense item which carries with it more than ordinary sentimental appeal. The spectacle of the nation's soldiery going hungry is an affront to individual and national pride. . . ."

"However, the inadequate Army ration which is now coming in for publicity is only one of the many conditions imposed upon the military in the name of economy that are serving to undermine morale and deplete the better element of its personnel."

"As a matter of fact the housing conditions in most Army posts at the present time are much worse by comparison than the bills of fare. . . ."

"The present support of the Army is not in line with the sentiment of the average layman who believes we should have a small standing Army, well maintained. The Army is small—too small, many patriots think—but it is not well maintained. Pacifists, some well meaning and some darkly designing, have it too much their way in the handling of appropriations. The result is neither fair to the Army personnel nor to the country."

**THE Indianapolis Star** (Independent Republican) devotes a large part of its editorial to the report submitted to the War Department by Major General Snow, Chief of the Field Artillery, in which he compares the quarters provided for the soldiers with those in our latest penitentiaries to the great detriment of the former. The *Star* says:

"The Army men have reason to become cynical, for the public too often forgets the regulars after an emergency. There has been considerable discussion in Congress and throughout the country over the appropriations for the Army and Navy. Opinion may differ widely over what some might term a militaristic tendency. Regardless of the Army's size, however, the men deserve comfortable quarters."

**THE Wichita Eagle** (Republican) says that General Reilly's statement about the Army "has plenty of kick in it," and while it looks as it might start something it won't. It compares Reilly's attack with Colonel Mitchell's on the Air Corps and predicts that it too will "ripple away to the edges" and be "lost." It attributes this seeming indifference of Americans to things military to the fact that we are "wrapped in isolation. Isolation may be only seeming, as military experts assert, but America's mind is still swathed in it for all that. A charge like Reilly's in a European country would cause a whole nation to throw a fit. It would see itself helpless against invasion and something would be done about it. But Americans still bless geography for their splendid isolation and let the powers that be run the military units as they see fit. Disclosures like Mitchell's and like Reilly's don't get such reaction. America at present just can't be bothered about things military."

The *Topeka Daily Capital* (Republican) thinks that President Coolidge, in his Trenton speech took the most courageous position that he has taken since he became President.

"President Coolidge will now meet a resistance that he has never experienced in his political life. . . . He has the advantage of having chosen a favorable time to throw down his challenge to militarism, since any large-scale war is impracticable for at least the next 10 years. By that time any naval armament built now would be ready for the scrap pile. . . ."

"Ten years of trying out the humane and judicious Coolidge policy can be safely invested, and will afford the data now lacking to show whether a policy of relying upon 'truth and faith and justice' as the President says, and of negotiations, rather than placing reliance exclusively upon the preponderance of military force is a practicable policy for modern nations."

William Randolph Hearst, in an editorial statement approving President Coolidge's Nicaraguan-Mexican policy, declares that "in peace or in war, the United States should have an adequate Navy to protect its people."

## National Guard and Reserve Officers Concerned Over Plan to Cut Arms

NOT only the officers of the combat branches of the Regular Army but National Guard and Reserve officers are seriously concerned over the plans to further reduce the combat branches by taking officers and men from them to increase the Air Corps of the Army.

All realize that any appreciable reduction of officers and men in the combat branches now so skeletonized, is a very serious blow to the efficiency of all.

### Would Cut Component Training.

Any further reduction in the strength of the combat branches of the Army will mean that the number of officers available to help in the instruction of the National Guard and Reserves, the R. O. T. C., and the C. M. T. C., will have to be curtailed, and a large portion of the indoor and outdoor training will of necessity be abandoned, and practical work which has been progressing so well, will be rendered impossible to a large extent.

Units of the Officers' Reserve Corps which have been superimposed upon like units of the Regular Army in field training, all attest its value as giving the Reserve officers the essential field experience they need, and which can be had in no other way. There is no other practical training that can be substituted for this of any advantage.

Another practical feature of field training in danger of elimination is that incident to the training of the C. M. T. C., in which the system of parent units in the Regular Army, has worked such wonders in the training.

The R. O. T. C. will be hurt as there will not be enough officers available to instruct them properly, and officers of the Army on duty with National Guard and Reserve Officer units in many cities will undoubtedly have to be withdrawn.

The projected reduction of the combat units is the most serious blow at National Defense the country has yet had, officers state, and National Guard and Reserve officers are seeking to have their associations take up the matter with their Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Some idea of the ill effects a further reduction in the combatant services would have and how some of them have already suffered from previous reductions may be roughly seen from the following facts relating to the combat branches:

### Infantry Reductions.

The National Defense Act of 1920 provided for a Regular Army of 280,000, of which the Infantry quota was to be 110,000, or 39 per cent. In 1921 the strength of the Army was cut to 150,000 men, the Infantry quota being reduced to 58,000, or 38 per cent. In 1926 the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army was cut to 125,000 men, the Infantry portion being 46,425, or 37 per cent.

Again in 1926 the Army was cut to 118,000 men, the Infantry quota being further reduced to 44,000, or approximately 37 per cent. The last reduction in the Infantry arm was to a total strength of 40,000 men, which was a reduction to 35 per cent.

The present actual strength of the In-

fantry is only 38,700 and, according to the plans of the General Staff, it must be still further reduced. As a matter of fact, the Infantry strength today is only 7,000 above what it was before the World War, and since that time various new units have been added to it, including tanks, etc., which require many additional men.

### Cavalry Reductions.

The present authorized enlisted strength of the Cavalry arm, based on a strength of 125,000 provided for in the National Defense Act, is 9,867 men. Its actual strength at the present time is now only 7,773 men, which is a reduction of some 2,100 men, or enough to make three pretty good-sized regiments.

### Field Artillery.

The present authorized strength of the Field Artillery is 15,080 men, based on an Army of 125,000. This, however, was reduced to a recruiting strength of 14,683. The Field Artillery at the present time has an actual strength of only 13,526, which is a shortage of 2,354 greatly needed men. There are not enough men available to man batteries properly in field firing, practice marches and other training duties.

Then, owing to the great shortage of officers and to their details elsewhere than with their regiments, there are some captains who have not had command of a gun in eight years, and there are some first lieutenants of Field Artillery who have not been on duty with the Field Artillery in five years. It is impossible to maintain a thoroughly effi-

cient Army under such conditions, with such a shortage of commissioned and enlisted personnel, all officers of experience point out.

### Coast Artillery.

The Coast Artillery Corps had an authorized recruiting strength of 12,020, based on an Army of 125,000. Its present strength, however, is 11,274. Its actual strength, according to the latest returns, which are dated October 31, is only 11,127. This is a serious shortage of 1,903 men. There are not enough Coast Artillerymen to man coast fortifications or take care properly of the many millions of dollars represented in guns, and some of the more important Coast Artillery posts have to be manned by Infantry, and the situation in this arm of the service is as bad as the other combatant services.

### Corps of Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers is another branch of the Army which is notoriously badly in need of officers and men to function properly. The National Defense Act provides for an aggregate commissioned and enlisted strength of 12,602.

The present authorized strength is 4,800 officers and men, but the present actual strength is only 4,600. This is a discrepancy of 59 per cent from what the National Defense Act provided as the necessary strength for the Engineers.

Four Corps Areas are entirely without engineer troops. They are the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th. This is a condition which should not exist, in the opinion of every level headed person.



## Nicaraguan Outlook Brighter; Menace Seen in China Outbreak

[Continued from First Page.]  
landing of marines and blue jackets at several ports.

### 18,600 Men Along Border.

Immediately available for duty along the border are a total of 18,600 men, including all branches of troops, in the Eighth and Ninth Corps Areas. Starting at Brownsville the First Squadron, 12th Cavalry, 277 men and a detachment of the 12th Observation Squadron at Ft. Brown; at Ft. Ringgold is another squadron of the 12th Cavalry, 200 strong; at Ft. McIntosh, Laredo, Tex., are 456 men of the Fourth Field Artillery; at Ft. Clark, Eagle Pass, are the First Cavalry Brigade Headquarters, 60 men, Fifth Cavalry, 470 men, one machine gun squadron, 192 men and a pack train; at Marfa, a semi-permanent post is the First Cavalry, 472 men; at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Headquarters of the First Cavalry Division and Second Cavalry Brigade, is the Seventh Cavalry, 511 men; the Eighth Cavalry, 478 men; First Battalion 82nd Field Artillery, 428; First Battalion Mounted Engineers, 313 men and 2nd Machine Gun Squadron, 194 men; Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., one battalion 25th Infantry, 250 men; at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Tenth Cavalry, 579 men; at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., two battalions 25th Infantry, 660 men; at Ft. Sam Houston, Brownsville, Corps Area Headquarters, are 6,150 combat troops of the 2nd Division, composed of the 1st, 9th, 20th and 23rd Infantry the 12th and 15th Field Artillery and the 2nd Engineer Regiment; at the Presidio, Monterey, Calif. in the Ninth Corps Area, right on the border are 489 men of the 11th Cavalry and 400 men of the First Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery.

In the same areas the Air Corps can put a formidable force into the air on short notice. With combat, pursuit and other service type planes and a personnel of 2,170 men, it could be ready for service whenever the occasion arose.

Mobilization of the National Guard, now approximately 180,000 strong, and utilization of the reserves would make available a formidable force.

### Mexico's Fighting Forces.

By comparison the figures showing the military and naval strength of Mexico are interesting. With 1,640,000 of her population available for military service, her regular army can muster approximately 61,000 enlisted men, 509 general officers and 13,232 other officers. Her Infantry strength is about 50,000 men while the cavalry musters approximately 33,000 and her three regiments of field artillery and one regiment of mounted artillery number about 1,919 men. Generally the rifles, revolvers and other equipment are obsolete or in poor condition. Her air service consists of 40 planes, eight of which were bought recently for use in the Yaqui uprising, with a personnel of 158 officers and 152 men. There are available nearly a score of other planes, in use commercially, that might be made available. The great majority of these planes are reported to be of old design and in bad condition.

The Mexican Navy consists of a cruiser of about 5,000 tons, three gunboats, one transport and five coast guard vessels with a personnel of about 500 men and 185 officers.

Obviously the military problems involved in any real "invasion" of Mexico go beyond the military strength the American forces would face.

### Chinese Situation Watched.

In the latest development as shown in departmental reports and press dispatches, official Washington professes to see an improvement in the situation and there seems little likelihood of any open break in our relations with Mexico. From the service point of view the Chinese situation is far more serious with potentialities of serious import. No further concentration of naval forces in Chinese waters is under consideration at present, according to officials here, as the forces under Admiral C. Williams, who arrived at Shanghai on Jan. 13, are considered sufficient unless concentrated action by the different powers becomes necessary.

The firm attitude taken by the administration in the Nicaraguan tangle seems to have helped improve the situation.

## Senate Military Committee Begins Army Promotion Study

[Continued from First Page.]  
promotion situation of the Army. The Senator stated the War Department had formulated a bill which he had introduced, but that bill did not represent the final word of the Department; that the Department retains an open mind as to the provisions of the legislation to be enacted. General Summerall told the committee that that was a correct description of the Department's attitude.

General Summerall continued: "No formal statement has been prepared of the views I want to give and they will be my conclusions from my life in the service, and from recent association with the troops themselves."

### Summerall Reviews Problem.

"It is manifest that a situation has arisen since the war which is very serious in and for the Army. Immediately after the war the Army was reorganized and a great number of officers who had served in the war were given permanent commissions. These officers had had almost the same service extending over a period of two years, and in a great number of cases their ages differed by only a few years. Under the present system of promotion, the majority of these officers—the number is something like one-half of the total number of officers of the Army—face the prospect of remaining in the lower grades throughout almost their entire service. The result cannot fail to be discouragement and loss of efficiency. From the military point of view an officer should have constant advancement in proportion to his length of service as a recognition of his accomplishments and his ability. There is an economic feature which requires that an officer should maintain a scale of living in accordance with his position and advancing years. We cannot deprive him of his just expectations without endangering him and endangering the service."

General Summerall stated that the personnel situation is not without precedent. He pointed out the conditions following the Civil War and which obtained correction only after the United States became involved in a war with Spain. He continued:

### Unrest Prevails.

"At the present moment there is a feeling of great unrest and dissatisfaction among a very large portion of the officers, because of the hopeless situation in connection with their future advancement under the present law. This unrest will increase very rapidly. It cannot fail to result in the lowering of the efficiency and morale of the Army and the suffering of great injustices to officers and their families. Aside from the slight benefits that come to an officer from promotion, from the obligation of the Government to treat its servants justly, their living conditions are exceptional. It is not only in time of war that they render service requiring sacrifice, but these conditions remain to a great extent in time of peace. At best an officer's pay is barely sufficient to maintain him and his family in a position of respectability. In a great majority of cases it is insufficient for officers and their families to employ help, and often they and their wives are compelled to do their own work. They have a right to expect a higher scale of living as their service continues and to doom them to a life of privation, such as is the case and will be the case under existing conditions, is unjust and I believe contrary to the wishes of the American people."

"As an instrumentality of the government, the Army is essential to our national life. It has given us practically all of our territory and preserved our government, in connection with the Navy, and has maintained our existing institutions. It has so conducted itself as to give our government strength to carry out the government's policies internally and internationally, and to give stability to our industries and our international relations. It has a right to a status in proportion to its value and significance to the government and the people."

### Inefficiency Extravagant.

"The living conditions of our officers should be such as to assure them self-respect and to entitle them to the respect of the people. The people want to be proud of the Army and they want it to

## House Military Committee To Survey National Defense

THE House Military Committee will make a thorough survey of National Defense with a view to bringing the National Defense act up to date.

Immediately after the Army appropriation bill is passed by the House next week, a sub-committee, of which Congressman James is chairman, will begin an investigation which will at least serve the purpose of refreshing the memories of the Committee as to the provisions of the National Defense Act and informing them as to the way those provisions are working in practice.

### No Legislation Now.

No legislation will be recommended on the subject at this session. Merely the underbrush will be cleaned away, and preparations will be made for consideration of the vast subject at the first session of the next Congress.

Congressman James was in conference with Major General Fox Conner, Deputy Chief of Staff, on Wednesday, and explained in detail the wishes of his Subcommittee. In compliance with the suggestions made to him, General Conner is having a study of the Act made section by section.

### To Ask Report.

The subcommittee will invite the Secretary of War and Major General Charles P. Summerall, the Chief of Staff, to appear before the Committee, and report as to the workings of the law. The Chiefs of the several departments of the Army likewise will be requested to appear and make statements. They also will be examined.

be supported in a way that will enable them to take a national pride in its status and in its officers and soldiers. If our officers are required to grow old in subordinate grades, if they and their families are compelled to go through their service on a scale only comparable to that of unskilled labor, the reaction on the Army and on the people will be adverse. It will be cheap in the worse sense of the word. The efficiency of the Army will suffer. There can be no greater extravagance than an inefficient armed force. It is to the great credit of the officers and soldiers today that their morale is praiseworthy under such disheartening conditions.

"The relief requested in this bill is urgent. The sooner conditions can be remedied the better it will be for the efficiency and happiness as well as the well being of the Army. It cannot be ignored and it cannot be delayed without paying a greater and greater price in later years. I cannot appeal too strongly and too earnestly on behalf of the Army now at this session of Congress on some legislation, either that embodied in this bill with such modifications as the Congress may wish to adopt or any subsequent measure which will accomplish the purpose at once."

### Discusses Retired List.

General Summerall explained that the bill would not necessarily increase the retired list, though some retirements would be necessary in order that the active list may be made more efficient. In considering the cost of the bill, it would be shown that there would be little greater increase in the combined cost of the retired and active lists, which should be the manner in which the subject ought to be viewed. When the Army was reorganized in 1920, the commissioned personnel was obtained largely from the officers of the World War. Some of them were commissioned in the higher grades, but most were commissioned in the company grades of captains and lieutenants. Some were over 45 years old when commissioned. Under the present promotion list system the rate of promotion is so slow that after reaching the age of 64 years, most of these officers will be in the lower field grades and a few will be captains. They will serve most of their entire career in the lower grades.

Senator Wadsworth asked General Summerall as to the psychological effect of rank, which the Chief of Staff set forth with his usual clarity. He particularly emphasized the inability and in fact unwillingness on the part of officers to attempt to make money while serving, and stated that he would be regarded as an outcast for doing so. It was the natural ambition of officers to seek

## Air Corps Situation Outlined By Davison and Gen. Patrick

ASSISTANT Secretary of War F. Tru-  
bee Davison and Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Corps, gave an interesting outline of the accomplishment of the Air Corps of the Army under the legislation enacted by Congress during the first session of this Congress. Mr. Davison stated that in carrying out the provisions of the Air Corps Act the name, "Air Service," was changed to "Air Corps"; Colonel Gilmore had been promoted to brigadier general and placed in charge of procurement; Colonel Lahm had been promoted to brigadier general and placed in charge of the training center; provisions of the law relating to flying pay had been carefully studied by the Joint Aeronautical Board, and their recommendations are practically ready at this time to be sent to the President for approval, after which they will be placed in effect.

The Assistant Secretary and General Patrick both expressed considerable interest in the matter of the training of enlisted men, Mr. Davison stating that 14.5 per cent of the training of tactical units is composed of enlisted men, and General Patrick said that every effort is being made to raise the standard of the enlisted men being trained for flying and the Corps points out the opportunity of obtaining commissions for those who properly qualify.

### Increased Pay Promised.

In regard to the section of the law providing increased pay for air mechanics, the Assistant Secretary stated that an appropriation for this purpose had been submitted, and was approved by the Director of the Budget. As soon as the money is available, the increased pay will be put into effect.

When questioned by members of the Committee, regarding temporary rank for officers, Mr. Davison and General Patrick both stated the provision has not been carried into effect because it was their judgment that more injustices would be brought about than exist at this time. General Patrick stated that it was found the granting of temporary commissions would result in passing over officers more deserving.

### Endorses Wadsworth Bill.

Mr. Davison took occasion, in discussing the provision of the Air Corps Law providing for the promotion study, to call attention to the stagnation in promotion and endorsed the Wadsworth Bill.

In answer to questions of Mr. James who took considerable interest in the effect of Section 5 of the law, which provided Air Sections of the General Staff, Mr. Davison stated that such Air Sections have been established and quite a number of recommendations have been made by those assigned to the Staff.

When questioned by members of the Committee, regarding the Five Year Program, Mr. Davison stated that when the law was enacted there were approx-

[Continued on Page 478.]

higher rank for the power thus attained, and he compared their attitude with that of men in civil life who sought to make money for the power it would give to them. He cited examples of officers, brave, gallant servants of the Government, who by obtaining rank achieved their life-long ambition.

### Secretary Davis Testifies.

Secretary Davis followed General Summerall. He made a brief statement in which he urged that some action be taken. He felt sure that more harm would be done by leaving the promotion situation as at present than could possibly be done by any step taken to remedy it.

Assistant Secretary MacNider also testified. He also presented the needs of the army for the legislation.

Following Mr. MacNider, Assistant Secretary Davison explained the needs of the Air Corps in connection with the proposed legislation.

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## DISCUSSES ARMY PROMOTION.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

IT is believed that the new proposed bill for Army promotion and pay is based partly on a misapprehension of facts, or else the facts are being deliberately misstated so as to deceive.

It is stated that now there is an annual decrease in the number of Army officers of 3 per cent and hence only 1 per cent would have to be added to make the 4 per cent, and most of this last 1 per cent would come from officers taking advantage of the additional retirement facilities to be allowed.

On the face of it, this looks well but it is thought a true analysis will show otherwise.

The present 3 per cent loss, so far as counting toward removal of a promotion block is not 3 per cent, as a large part of it is composed of officers far down the list. Further, it is believed, that due to post war developments the retirement of higher officers is greater now than it will ordinarily eventually be, except when a "hump" of officers come along, much as the Spanish-American War officers who are due in a few years.

In the immediate future, however, if it is really desired to boost promotion, a large part of the officers, in fact most of them, to be eliminated must come from the upper number of say 5,000. This would be about 8 per cent of this set of officers to be eliminated annually. Inside of about 15 years the entire present upper part of the list would have been eliminated to properly carry out the idea of boosting promotion below. A large number of good officers will have to go and every year the situation will get worse.

In the lower ranks, under ordinary conditions, losses are comparatively small to counterbalance the above.

The cost of the new scheme has not been estimated correctly as in addition to the cost of the annual 2 per cent of discharges on retirements, whenever a "hump" of officers reach the regular retirement age or length of service, the entire hump goes out, thus going far above the 4 per cent which has been annually retired. It can be seen that in such years the cost would go up far and be added to the previous forced annual eliminations.

Hence it would appear that the new proposed scheme if carried out logically:

1. Will within a comparatively few years discharge or retire the greater part of all the experienced officers.

2. Will have a cost eventually much greater than now.

3. Will decrease the morale of the Army and greatly decrease its attraction as a career, as the forced discharge of efficient officers with long service is surely not going to be a cheerful prospect for them or the ones left to look at. Also, why should one enter a career in which after 10 or 15 years a discharge is very likely even if efficient, and then have to enter civil life with the loss of all that valuable time? If anyone thinks that 10 years Army experience has any commercial value, let him inquire around.

## WILL OF THE WISP.

## AGAINST PROMOTION BILLS.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

AFTER reading the proposed bills for promotion, retirement and elimination of officers, I am wondering how, in the event that either becomes law, the country can expect any man worth his salt to accept a commission in the Army. What will the Army offer a young man? It will offer him the prospect of being thrown out of employment, with little or no training for making a living in civil pursuits, in the middle of his life or sooner. It offers him not a career, but a job—a very unstable job.

What business corporation treats its employees as these bills propose to treat the officers of the Army? If a corporation should accord to its employees such treatment, what sort of employees would it be able to get? What sort of morale would obtain in such a corporation and how long would a corporation with such morale last? Most large business concerns point with pride to the large number of their employees of long service. And yet in the Army, where good morale is more important than elsewhere, it is proposed to adopt a course exactly contrary to that of any other organization in the country.

## Letters to the Editor

THE Army and Navy Journal invites its readers to take advantage of the "Letters to the Editor" columns to express opinions pro and con concerning the Army Promotion Board report and suggested legislative remedies. Action on promotion will vitally affect every officer in the Army. This paper desires to be a medium wherein officers can exchange views on the subject. It is suggested that letters be kept within 300 words when possible.

What the Army needs more than anything else is to be let alone for a considerable length of time. The morale of the Army is and has been for some time suffering more from the uncertainty of the officers as to their future status than from anything else. Twenty years ago promotion was slow, but the Army as a career was stable and the morale of its officers was good.

These bills purport to help the junior officers and to raise their morale, but will accelerated promotion compensate them for the constant menace of being discharged or retired on small pay? That most of the officers of the Army give the Government faithful and efficient service has been proven in every war. The permanence and stability of the Army career has always been its greatest attraction—that and the congenial service that it has heretofore offered. If you remove this

stability you destroy an element which has contributed as much as any other to make the military service one into which the right class are willing to enter.

Among the older officers a large proportion have served as successful leaders in war. Most of them have given years of study and other forms of effort in order to qualify them for their duties. Hundreds have been graduated from our service schools. To train these officers has cost the Government millions of dollars. It is now proposed to throw a large part of this training and effort into the discard.

It is believed that the overwhelming sentiment of officers, young and old, is that what the morale of the Army needs more than any other one thing is the assurance of officers that their commissions are secure as long as they render faithful and efficient service.

X. Y. Z.

## THINKS "JUSTICE" UNJUST.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

ON page 436 of the Journal dated January 8, 1926, there was published an article charging the "present War Department regime" with factional scandal in dealing with the promotion problem. While this is not intended to defend or charge anyone, I can't but wonder why this "Mr. Justice" failed to sign his name to his feudalistic charges. On the other hand, I blame the Journal for publishing lots of rot such as that advanced by this "Mr. Justice," more so when the author is unable to muster enough spunk to back up his charges at least with his signature. Why publish anything so ridiculous in a case?

J. I. SMITH,

1st Lieut., C. A. C.

(Editor's Note: No anonymous letters are published in these columns. Letters to the Editor must be signed by the writer, who is free, however, to request the use of a nom de plume for publication. This is established newspaper practice. The opinions expressed by our correspondents are their personal views and the paper presents them to our readers as such. If any reader desires to tilt a verbal lance he is invited to do so.)

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MORE  
THAN THE  
MICROSCOPE

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard  
Reserve Forces

### STATUS OF CHIEFS OF BRANCHES U. S. ARMY.

THAT chief of branches of the United States Army should not be regarded as separate branches apart from the War Department, as is sometimes done, is the contention of Maj. Gen. William J. Snow, U. S. A., Chief of Field Artillery.

On this subject General Snow says:

"The office of a chief of a line branch is essentially a part of the office of the Chief of Staff. My experience as Chief indicates that my office can accomplish most when in closest liaison with the General Staff. In 1918 and 1919, this liaison was practically perfect. It was fairly satisfactory for several years following, gradually getting less and less so. At the present time I am not always permitted even to correspond directly with the General Staff, some papers originating in my office being regarded as having originated on the outside.

"Policies are sometimes determined and announced in orders which I am satisfied would not have been announced, or at least would not have been applied to the Field Artillery, had I had an opportunity to show the effect they would have in my arm. I am directed to do business in a roundabout way. I notice a practice among the officers on duty in my office of referring to the offices in the State, War and Navy Building as 'The War Department' and a distinct tendency to feel that we are outsiders.

"I have been Chief of Field Artillery, both in peace and war. I know the utility of the office in peace and the necessity in war. Short of the office of the Chief of Staff, no more important office than Chief of Branch has been created in a quarter of a century in our Army. But it is not coordinated at the present time with other agencies in and out of the War Department. I recommend that such coordination be made."

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### FAVOR CONTINUATION OF ARMS PARLEY.

CONSIDERABLE concern is felt in official circles over the trend the fight on the bill for increased appropriations for the Navy has taken. In some quarters it is felt that undue emphasis has been laid on what other powers are doing toward building up their navies and that a mistake was made in predicating the cruiser fight, for instance, on the argument that England and Japan are greatly increasing their cruiser strength. Especially is the charge resented, in naval circles, that the "spirit if not the letter of the treaty is being violated" by this new construction. On the other hand, our best informed naval authorities hold, the other powers are merely doing what the United States should do, build such auxiliary ships as permitted under the treaty as are needed to round out the Treaty Navy of 18 battleships and to provide adequate sea defenses.

Contrary to the view held in certain quarters, naval officers who have been following the limitation of armament proceedings feel that it is obligatory upon the United States to go on with the negotiations and do everything in its power to find a middle ground upon which the divergent opinions can be reconciled and results accomplished. In the agitation that has resulted since the famous conference between the President and members of the Naval Affairs Committee there has been much loose talk about the "impossibility" of any further agreements on limitation of armament and suggestions made that "we cut loose" from the whole affair. As these officers view it, this would be a fatal mistake.

They point out that this move would be just what a number of European powers are waiting for and that the moment the United States drew out, they would follow. They feel, as do many others, that the League of Nations is having a chance to justify its existence and that time is the least important consideration in a movement of this kind. If a decade from now something has been accomplished toward lessening the burden of military armament, the magnitude of the accomplishment makes the element of time insignificant.

The reason for this feeling against any withdrawal at this time is predicated on the fact that to date the negotiations have been merely between the technical specialists of the various countries and that their failure to reach agreements does not necessarily mean that the preliminary negotiations may not serve as the basis for an ultimate agreement. It must be remembered that settlement agreed upon at the Washington Conference was not only not instigated by the naval technical advisors, but was bitterly opposed by them as an economic waste, a too great sacrifice on the part of the United States and for other sound reasons. In the final analysis, it is pointed out, these apparently hopeless divergences of opinion between the naval experts might be ironed out by the statesmen at home, who take political conditions into considerations and negotiate on a give and take basis.

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### BRISBANE "UP IN THE AIR" ON FACTS.

A RECENT reference in the daily press to the heads of our Air Service by Mr. Arthur Brisbane has caused considerable resentment both in aviation circles and at the Capitol, where Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, refuted Mr. Brisbane's assertions on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Brisbane compared our air forces with those of Great Britain saying, "Men that manage Britain's flying force actually fly. That seems very strange in this more conservative country, quite without adequate air defense, its flying in the hands of men that know as much about practical flying as a turtle knows about ice skating."

Hon. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, has some 200 flying hours to his credit as a Naval aviator in 1916 and 1917 and he has flown a total of approximately 60 hours in various types of Army planes since June, 1926. Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Corps, has also done considerable flying and holds a pilot's rating. Neither of these men receive additional pay for flying.

Mr. Davison has flown, since taking office as Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, between 5,500 and 6,000 miles over the Army Airway System, including trips from Washington to fields in Illinois and between San Antonio and Galveston, Texas. He has flown observation, training, and also attack planes and is considered a competent pilot.

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### THE HORSE IS STILL KING IN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE proposition to convert the Light Tractor drawn Field Artillery Battalion on duty at Fort Benning, Ga., into a horse drawn organization, as noted in this paper last week, is commended by field artillery officers of experience. It is pointed out that the reasons for the proposition are based on practical experience, in the field, where it has been demonstrated that the horse has proved the more valuable on many occasions. Tractors on muddy ground get into a hole, or sink so deep that all progress for a considerable time is stopped, it is claimed. In the case of horse drawn artillery, when a gun gets into the mud and is stuck, extra teams can be readily hitched on, and the gun can thus be easily and quickly pulled out.

Aside from this, it is considered impolitic to train student officers with tractor drawn artillery at a school, when their service after graduation will be with horse drawn artillery, as was noted in this paper last week.

### NAVY AIR PROGRAM CURTAILED.

SUPPORTING the charges of aviation enthusiasts that the five-year program has been scrapped by lack of funds and that little has been done toward carrying out its provisions except the appointment of assistant secretaries and two brigadier generals in the Air Corps, Representative Vinson, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, in the recent debate in the House, submitted an imposing array of figures in proof of his contention that an additional seven million dollars should be added to the appropriation bill if proper provision were to be made for naval aviation.

Quoting official figures he declared that the total carried for naval aviation was approximately two million dollars below the amount available for 1927 and that for new airplanes the total was three and a quarter million below the amount for this year in spite of the passage of the legislation last session providing for an annual increase. Pointing out that no deficiency bill has been brought out to permit a start on the enlarged program, six months after the passage of the legislation he asserted that the money in the new bill will force an actual reduction in the number of planes the Navy has on hand and with the fleet.

Instead of the 313 airplanes sought by the Bureau of Aeronautics on the annual increment plan of the program, Mr. Vinson charged that the Navy Department Board forced a 40 per cent cut in the Bureau's estimates and that the budget forced a still greater reduction with the result that only 155 airplanes are provided for while the new carriers will require 231 in addition to the other service requirements.

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### COMMANDER SOUSA BACKS ARMY BAND BILL.

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, noted musical director, has expressed his complete approval of the Army Bands Bill, now before the House. This would restore the status of the rank and file, as well as the leaders, of both Army and National Guard band units to that which existed prior to the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916. Director Sousa declared it to be inconceivable that a measure which was designed for wartime conditions should be so continued operative as to maintain the Army line bands in time of peace in a state whereby they would suffer impairment of recognition as artists. He said, in part:

"So long as the Army band units are maintained in their present status, the Government's expenditure for their account will continue to be a dead loss. Because the present system of enlistment of bandmen and training serves neither a military nor a musical purpose. The existing principle keeps the Army line bands undermanned and automatically drives out into other branches of service or into private life such worthwhile material as accidentally develops.

"There is no excuse, and less reason, for the base pay of Army bandmen to remain at \$46, for example, while that of the Navy second-class bandmen remains at \$54, because, quite logically and naturally, a musician, so soon as he qualifies in an Army band, will seek his discharge and strive to enter the Navy, where the pay is higher.

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Only 57,000 Combat Troops Stationed in United States

IF the people of the United States would study carefully the reliable official figures concerning the aggregate strength of the Regular Army, the aggregate strength of the civilian population, and the strength of the troops, and the civilian population in each Corps Area, they would realize how ridiculous are the frequent statements made about the danger of militarism from our very small army.

The United States Army is the smallest among the great powers of the world, except Germany, which is a few thousand below that of this country, due to the limitations placed on it by the Allied nations after the World War.

The aggregate strength of the combatant forces of the Army which are serving in the United States is only 57,930 which when compared to the civil population is the small ratio of one twentieth of 1 per cent.

The aggregate strength of the Regular Army serving in the United States, both active and retired officers and enlisted men, is but 96,736.

The population of the United States on July 1, 1926, as shown by the figures of the Department of Commerce, was 117,135,617. The percentage of strength of the entire Regular Army in the United States, when compared to the civilian population, is only approximately seventeen twenty-fifths of 1 per cent.

Thus it will readily be seen how small a drop in the bucket is our Regular Army compared with our civil population.

### No Danger of Militarism.

It should at once be seen that the aggregate of 57,930, combatant troops of the Regular Army, in the United States is a long way from so-called militarism. The entire Army both in the United States and abroad is only 134,769 officers and men.

Far from representing militarism in the slightest degree the Army is one of our most democratic institutions, for men have gone into its ranks as privates, and have won their way by efficiency to the highest rank in the Army. Our Army has proved time and time again its usefulness and necessity to the civilian population, in peace times during floods or other great country wide disasters, and it has always been the first to aid the sufferers.

The largest number of combatant troops in any one of the nine Corps Areas, is 15,544 in the 8th Corps Area. These are largely on duty on the Mexican border where their need is obvious. The headquarters of the 8th Corps Area are at San Antonio, Tex., and against the number of combatant troops in this area, there is a civilian population of 9,546,711. Civilians on the Mexican border are anxious to have a much greater number of troops for their protection, but they can not be spared from the small Army we have.

### Small Cost of Army.

An analysis of Government and city budgets in 13 of the largest cities of the United States shows that out of every dollar paid for taxes, approximately two and a half cents is spent for the Army.

As an example of the false propaganda spread about military expenses, it was stated not long since that an official analysis of the budget showed that 85 per cent of it was set aside for past and future wars. Such a statement was entirely unwarranted, as the real fact of the case was that only 13.05 per

### GEN. ZALINSKI TO RETIRE.

BRIG. GEN. M. GRAY ZALINSKI, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., on duty in Washington, D. C., who will retire for age on January 23, 1927, has served longer in the Q. M. C. than any other officer now in the Corps on the active list, and he is known as a thoroughly capable and popular officer, with some 41 years' of active service to his credit. He entered the Army as a private in the 1st Artillery, in October, 1885, and worked his way up to his present rank by an efficient performance of his various duties.

General Zalinski's efficient services were recognized by the War Department, which awarded him the D. S. M., while the French government made him "an Officer of the Black Star of France." General Zalinski won his first commission as a second lieutenant in the 2d Artillery in February, 1889, and became brigadier general and Assistant Quartermaster General April 19, 1925. He has served, among other duties, as Depot Quartermaster at Chickamauga, Ga., Omaha, Washington, New York, Manila, Philadelphia, and Atlanta.

He has been Chief Quartermaster of Department of Missouri, Department of the Philippines, 4th Corps Area, and at Base Section 2, France.

General Zalinski will make his home in Atlanta, Ga., eventually, but will remain in Washington, D. C., for some months, stopping at the Mayflower, while attending to some private affairs. He is a brother of the late Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., the well-known dynamite expert and the inventor of the dynamite gun. He is also a brother-in-law of the late Senator Brandegee of Connecticut.

General Zalinski will leave the active list with the regret and esteem of all who knew him.

### FIRST DIVISION RECONSTITUTED.

UNDER recent War Department authority the 1st Division, U. S. A., is reconstituted under command of Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. General Drum will have a divisional staff of 13 officers, headed by Col. John R. Thomas, jr., as chief of staff.

The purpose of the orders which reconstitute the First Division as a homogeneous unit, is a slashing of administrative red tape in accordance with instructions from the War Department to all Corps Area commanders in the army, issued December 31 last.

Regiments and Army posts placed under direct command of General Drum include the 16th Infantry at Forts Jay and Wadsworth; 18th Infantry at Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and Slocum; 26th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks; 28th Infantry at Forts Niagara and Ontario; 7th Field Artillery at Madison Barracks; 1st Engineers at Forts Hancock and DuPont; First Division Tanks at Miller Field, and First Division Military Police at Fort Wood.

cent of the Federal Budget was for present National Defense, and only 32.7 per cent was for purposes relating to past wars as well as present defense. This includes pensions, insurance and similar items.

If the entire military establishment of the United were abolished as some of the radical pacifists and communists would like, it would merely reduce the dollar of taxation to about 97½ cents.

### Strength of Combat Troops.

The following table shows the enlisted combatant strength of the Regular Army in each Corps Area, together with the civilian population in each.

Corps Area	Combat Troops	Civilian Pop.
First	3,095	8,092,662
Second	2,867	15,224,052
Third	6,503	14,240,307
Fourth	8,571	17,842,878
Fifth	2,543	13,918,179
Sixth	4,293	14,483,368
Seventh	4,070	16,011,549
Eighth	15,544	9,546,711
Ninth	8,510	8,776,111
Dist. of Wash.	1,934	527,880
Aggregates	57,930	117,135,617

### Army Notes.

COMPANY H, 29th Infantry, U. S. A., Capt. Edward J. Herlihy, on duty at Fort Benning, Ga., is the winner of the Regimental Blue Pennant for December 1926, for having attained and maintained in its Company Area the highest standard as regards physical and mental well being of the organization.

The War Department has been notified that the Duke and Duchess of York, en route from England to Australia on the battleship "Renown," will arrive at Cristobal, Canal Zone, on the morning of Jan. 25, to traverse the Panama Canal. In anticipation of their arrival in the Canal Zone, the Secretary of War has directed the Commanding General of the Panama Department, Major Gen. Charles H. Martin, to cooperate with the Naval Comandant of the 15th District.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on January 11, 1927, favorably reported the following bills:

H. R. 15651, a bill to encourage the breeding of riding horses for Army purposes; H. R. 16023, a bill relating to the transfusion of blood by members of the Military Establishment; H. R. 5604, a bill for the promotion of rifle practice throughout the United States; H. R. 15839, a bill authorizing the Davis School District of Farmington, Utah, to secure water for the use of the South Weber School from the water supply of the Ogden Ordnance Reserve Depot; H. R. 15653, a bill to furnish public quarters, fuel, and light to certain civilian instructors at the United States Military Academy; H. R. 15828, a bill to prohibit certain assignments to duty in bureaus of the War Department; H. R. 15838, a bill to provide for the purchase of horses for the Military Establishment.

### MAJOR SHIPP TO ROME, ITALY.

MAJ. WILLIAM E. SHIPP, Cav., U. S. A., who has been on duty with the Organized Reserves of the 63d Cavalry Division, with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., has been ordered to duty in Europe as Assistant Military Attache at Rome, Italy.

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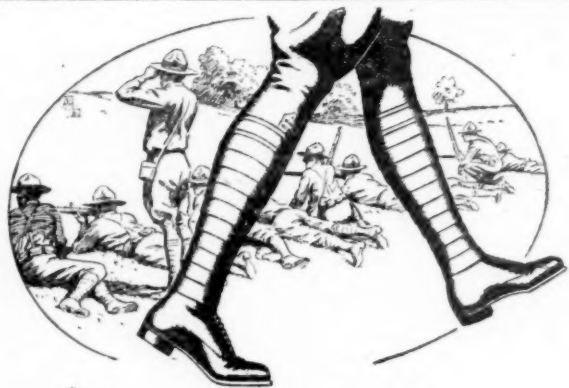
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## THE U. S. NAVY

-:-

## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Scouting Fleet's Recreation  
Schedule Starts on March 19

AFTER two months of intensive training just started in the Guantanamo Bay Area, the ships of the Scouting Fleet and Control Force will disperse to other ports of the Caribbean to give their crews leave and liberty.

This period of recreation will break the program of target practices and tactical work which commenced when the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads on January 8, and precedes the combined maneuvers with the Battle Fleet.

On March 19, the ships will sail for the following ports where they will remain until March 28.

Battleships: Texas, flagship, Port au Prince, Haiti. Florida and Arkansas Ponce, Port Rico.

Cruisers: Trenton, Cincinnati, Marblehead, Detroit, Richmond, Raleigh and Milwaukee, La Guaira, Venezuela.

The Cincinnati and Marblehead are now on detached duty in Nicaraguan waters, and will visit La Guaira in event they return to the fleet previous to March 19.

Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Fleet, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Aircraft Squadrons: Wright, Sandpiper, Teal with VS-Squadron One and VT-Squadron One. Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Control Force: Camden, Bushnell, S-10, S-11, S-12, S-13, S-18, S-19, S-20, S-21, S-22, S-23, S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, S-47, V-1, V-2, V-3, Falcon, Shawmut, Mahon, Muary, Lark, Mallard, Kingston, Jamaica.

Train Squadron One: Antares, Vestal, Bridge, Bobolink, Contocook, Vireo, Robin, Railo, Kingston, Jamaica.

## Navy Medical Department.

THE following named medical officers have been ordered to duty in attendance upon a course of instruction in Aviation Medicine at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.:

Lt. Comdr. G. C. Rhoades, J. F. Hart, Lt. E. J. Stelter, Lts. (j.g.) C. C. Yanquell, J. Q. Adams, N. K. Bear, L. D. Carson.

Lt. (j.g.) H. W. Naackel has resigned from the Naval Service.

The following named medical officers have been found qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy: Lts. R. L. Craig, W. W. Davies, J. F. Hart and R. E. S. Kelly.

Lt. (j.g.) J. F. Finnegan has been found qualified for promotion to the rank of Lt. M. C., U. S. N.

Lt. Comdr. Jesse B. Helm (MC), U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, has been ordered to duty in attendance upon a course of instruction at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

The following transfers have been recommended by this Bureau: Capt. J. P. Haynes, to duty as Aide on Staff of the Commander, Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet, and additional duty as Squadrons Medical Officer. Captain Haynes relieves Capt. Allen D. McLean (MC), U. S. N., who is at present under treatment at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif. Lt. Comdr. M. T. Clement, to the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.; Lt. Comdr. H. L. Jensen, to the Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

## STANDING OF NAVY SHIPS.

FOLLOWING is the standing of the highest of the following class of vessels in the United States Navy in Engineering for the year to December, 1, 1926:

Battleship class: (1) Oklahoma, (2) Colorado, (3) Arizona, (4) West Virginia, (5) Maryland, (6) Pennsylvania, (7) New Mexico, (8) California, (9) Tennessee and (10) Nevada.

Light Cruiser Class: (1) Memphis, (2) Concord, (3) Raleigh, (4) Marblehead, (5) Trenton, (6) Richmond, (7) Cincinnati, (8) Detroit, (9) Omaha.

Cruiser Class: (1) Rochester, (2) Huron, (3) Galveston, (4) Denver, (5) Seattle, (6) Cleveland.

## Navy Notes.

ORDERS have been issued to Captain Orin G. Murfin, U. S. N., now on duty in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations to report to the Bureau of Navigation on Jan. 25, and in Feb. will relieve Admiral J. R. Y. Blakely, U. S. N., as Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

An analysis of the enlisted personnel situation recently announced by the Bureau of Navigation shows a shortage of 1,200 petty officers in the Navy, particularly in mechanical ratings. The long eligibility list for Chief Petty Officer ratings is being reduced by limited advancement and attrition, the only one left being printers third class, commissary stewards, first musicians, officers' stewards and officers' cooks.

The enlisted strength averaged about 82,500 for the year, and all desertions showed a reduction of almost 50 per cent for 1926 over 1925, the gross desertions numbering 2,675 for 1926 as compared with 4,657 for 1925. The net desertions were cut from 991 in 1925 to 692 in 1926.

The Navy Department has been notified that three medals have been awarded for naval exhibits at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, by the International Jury of Awards:

The Naval Academy was awarded a gold medal for its collective exhibit showing the life, educational facilities and instructions given at the Naval Academy.

The Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., was awarded a gold medal for its collective exhibit illustrating the activities of the Naval Observatory and the time service rendered.

The Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, was awarded a silver medal for hydrographic material, maritime charts and methods used in making them.

Read Admiral Luke McNamee, U. S. Navy, Commander of the Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet, shifted his flag from the U. S. S. Melville to the U. S. S. Omaha on January 13.

Commander, Submarine Division 20, has shifted his flag to the U. S. S. V-3 and that vessel departed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Coco Solo, Canal zone, January 7.

A dispatch from the Virgin Islands to the Navy Department on Jan. 10 stated that the people of St. Thomas assembled in Emancipation Park for a beautiful memorial service to pay tribute to the memory of the late Martin E. Trench, Capt., U. S. N., retired, and Governor of the Virgin Islands. Captain Trench was buried in Arlington on Jan. 8 with full military honors.

The Navy Department has informed the House Committee on Naval Affairs that it has no objection to the enactment of bills allowing Capt. T. L. Johnson, U. S. N., to accept a brevet and letter of the French Legion of Honor, and Comdr. R. E. Tod to accept the brevet and insignia of the "Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur," in appreciation of service rendered the French Government.

Charles W. Snyder, apprentice seaman, U. S. N., who enlisted last fall from New Albany, Miss., was lost overboard from the U. S. S. Smith-Thompson.

## BAKER SUIT DISMISSED.

THE injunction suit filed by Commander Virgil Baker, U. S. N., retired, against J. Raymond McCarl, Comptroller General and Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to prevent the withholding of the pay and allowances of the plaintiff to satisfy an alleged claim by the Government, was dismissed a few days ago in equity court by Justice Bailey. The amount claimed by the Government was \$7,750.

Commander Baker was a defendant in a suit filed by the Government in Porto Rico to annul the 999 year lease held by the commander to Fort San Geronimo. Chief Justice Del Toro, in an opinion rendered November 3, decided against Commander Baker. Commander Baker noted an appeal.

## Marine Corps Notes.

THE Third Battalion, Fourth Regiment of Marines, Maj. A. A. Vandegrift, U. S. M. C., commanding, has been organized at San Diego, as a "standby" battalion for emergency service. The transfer of a Marine Corps battalion from Guantanamo to Nicaragua rendered the formation of the San Diego force, it was learned at U. S. M. C. headquarters.

Sgt. Major Jiggs, bulldog mascot of the U. S. Marine Corps, who died Jan. 9 as the result of over-eating, was buried at Quantico, Jan. 11. Jiggs was buried in a casket draped with the gold and scarlet colors of the Corps. His death and interment ceremonies received widespread notice in the press.

The Washington Evening Star, in an editorial on the passing of Jiggs, said:

The motto of the Marine Corps is "Semper Fidelis." In Jiggs, the embodiment of trustworthiness and loyalty, of devotion to duty, it has had a fitting exemplar. Those words will doubtless be graven on the stone that marks the grave of this humble, homely creature that is today mourned by not only every Marine, but every American admirer of that branch of the defense service of the country.

Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., in a recent telegram to Congressman Upshaw, outlined his statement concerning the Volstead Act, stating in part:

"I am emphatically in favor of prohibition and have not said or intimated anything to the contrary, but do consider Volstead Act and all other toothless enforcement laws silly in the extreme."

## CAPT. EVANS DECORATED.

THE King of Spain has conferred on Capt. F. T. Evans, the Cross of the Third Class of Naval Merit, the highest class of that order.

Authority of Congress will have to be given before the medal can be accepted by Captain Evans.

## NEW NAVY WARRANT BILL.

SENATOR McMASTER, on behalf of Senator Norbeck, recently introduced a bill (S. 4946) which would regulate the pay and allowances. The bill is on warrant officers' pay.

The bill proposes that warrant officers receive the same monthly rate of base pay authorized at present for warrant officers at sea. It would also place warrant officers commissioned as chief warrant officers in the second pay period and, after nine year's creditable service, in the third pay period, counting all enlisted, warrant and commissioned service for computing longevity increases.

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## What Price Armistice!

THE Armistice may have been "in the air" but it meant nothing to the men of First and Second Battalions of the Fifth Marines, the Second Battalion, 356th Infantry, and a detail from the Second Regiment of Engineers when, on the night of November 10, 1918, they were ordered to establish a bridge-head on the east bank of the Meuse.

Headed by Major George W. Hamilton, U. S. M. C., who already had received the D. S. C. for valor in Bois de Belleau, this brave party of Marines, Infantrymen and Engineers began a perilous crossing on a footbridge, hastily constructed by the Engineers after a first bridge had been destroyed. Without faltering, in the face of a deadly barrage, Hamilton and his men kept on, reached their objective, and established the required position.

Thanks to Hamilton and his party of intrepid fighters, the way was clear for further advancement of the Second Division on Montdidier when the sun rose next morning. It was only the Armistice which called the halt.

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, *The Army and Navy Journal* will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."

From Vol. 1, No. 1 of *The Army and Navy Journal*, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927.

*The tree grows from the seed; great events never transpire without a long string of preliminary happenings which begin with an apparently innocuous occurrence. Therefore, the statesman observes the little things, prepares for their development, and may confidently expect that preparation will assure the satisfactory fruition of his policy.*—THE ACORN AND THE OAK.

## THE SERVICES STAND BY!

THE facts revealed in the President's message concerning the political activities of the Mexican Government in Nicaragua were obtained largely through the Army and the Navy. It is the business of the Services to be informed, for anticipation of events enables such preparations as are possible to meet them. With that large vision which officers have, studying as they do the natural trend of development of the United States and its interests, it has been apparent, since the construction of the Panama Canal, that Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean Sea were destined to play an increasingly important role in our history. It may become necessary to build the Nicaraguan waterway, the control of which is vested in this government. We are not only the protector of American property rights and interests in Mexico; we are the protector of British property rights and interests therein. If we should fail to protect those rights and interests, Great Britain undoubtedly would feel called upon to do so. This is a contingency which the British Government emphatically does not desire and which the American people, on account of the Monroe Doctrine, would hardly permit. Nor do the Services lose sight of the fact that a land route to the Panama Canal, which increases our ability to give it protection, is most desirable from our point of view. The day will come when a railroad will stretch from the Rio Grande to the Canal, and in that railroad our national defense will have a tremendous interest.

The Army and the Navy and Marine Corps have no doubt of their ability to meet any situation which may arise in the countries to the south of us. At the same time, they realize that the job would be a nasty one and there is no eager desire, as pacifists are prone to assert, to engage in war, whether under the guise of actual declaration or intervention. Therefore, they will await with intense interest the diplomatic methods of handling which President Coolidge is so ably observing. But if the need of the armed forces should come, they will be ready, and they will give themselves to the quick performance of the task assigned them with that same selfless devotion, that same determination, and that same intrepidity which ever have been manifested by the regular establishments and their associated services.

## THE WAY TO AVOID TROUBLE.

BUT, if hostilities should be precipitated, there is one thought the country should ponder. It is that immediately upon their outbreak, the government should make such a demonstration of power that no other nation, no matter what its naval or military strength, would dare to interfere. It should be remembered that from small events frequently big happenings take place. The murder at Sarajevo precipitated the World War. And while we are, of course, not in the same situation as Europe, many irritating problems are certain to arise, and they will be composed amicably only if we are prepared and strong. For example, the blockade we would be compelled to establish would result in the search and seizure of ships, and protests would flood the State Department. The history of the World War showed the resentment of neutrals at British naval activity, and it is no secret that our relations with the Allies verged at one time upon serious trouble.

All of which makes it the manifest duty of those in power to prepare, should intervention in Mexico eventuate, for every contingency. There should be no further talk of a reduction of officers of the Army in order to remedy the evils of promotion; these evils should be remedied rather by an increase in the personnel. The Navy's needs are before the Nation, and their's and those of the Marine Corps are intensified by the antireign movement developing into serious proportions in China.

We are confident these possibilities have received the careful consideration of President Coolidge, and if conditions make clear that withdrawal of recognition from the Calles government in Mexico and the lifting of the embargo on arms would be inadequate to correct the evils of which we have justly complained, then unquestionably he will act with that strength of determination for which he is noted.

## PROVIDING FOR A WELL FED ARMY.

THE House Military Committee deserves the thanks of the Army for its quick action to insure an adequate ration for the Service. Many expedients have had to be resorted to in order to provide proper and nourishing food. Even the most watchful care, for which Army officers are noted, and the economies which necessity compels, have failed to correct a condition that has been a subject of just complaint. When the new ration provisions are upon the statute books, and the housing evils remedied, we predict there will be not only a heavy drop in the number of desertions, but immediate improvement in the morale of the Army. The President is insistent upon "a well fed" Service, and there is no doubt that he is in entire sympathy with the purpose of the bill reported by Congressman James.

Already the House Appropriations Committee has increased the ration allowance. Let the good work go on!

## SERVICE HUMOR

### A MILITARY ENGAGEMENT.

First Lieutenant: "You seemed to be having a lively difference of opinion with Miss Cutting at the dark end of the piazza. How did you come out?"

Second Lieutenant: "Oh, I held my own."

F. L.: "How do you mean?"

S. L.: "She's mine now!"

### CM ON BIG BOY!

Two gentlemen of color, who had just reduced the population of a hen-roost were making a getaway:

"Laws, Mose," gasped Sam, "why you spose them flies follow us so close?"

"Keep gallopin,' nigger," said Mose, "them aint flies, them's buckshot!"

### TIME TO CHANGE HIS MIND!

Aviator: (Three seconds after stepping off his plane for parachute jump, altitude 8,000 feet) "Sufferin' cats. I forgot my parachute!"

### SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

"Can you remember when you proposed to me? I was so overcome that I couldn't speak for an hour."

"Yes, it was the happiest hour of my life."

—The Scream.

### ONE! TWO!! THREE!!!

Three frogs were sittin on a lily pad. Two of 'em took a noshun to jump off. How many were left? Three. They only took a noshun.

—Black & Blue Jay.

### AUTO-MATIC.

Femme: "Oh, why did the pretty girl go and marry the boy with the big car, Alfred?"

Midshipman Gish: "I don't know, Hon. Six appeal, I guess."

### SERVICE DE LUXE.

Army Hostess: "You can serve company?"

New Maid: "Yes'm. Either way."

Army Hostess: "What do you mean, either way?"

New Maid: "So's they'll come again or so's they wont, ma'am."

### THE SPIRIT OF '76.

"I was in the Sixty-second Regiment."

"Oh, I see, another minute man, eh?"

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A five-year-old girl was given a teddy bear with eyes sewed on so crookedly that the bear looked cross-eyed. The next Sunday when she came home from Sunday school she was heard to call her bear "Gladly."

"What a queer name! Where did you ever get it?" she was asked.

"Why, this morning in Sunday school we sang, 'Gladly a Cross I'd Bear.'"

### CARRY ON!

Father (coming unexpectedly to his son's frat house): "Does Mr. Brown live here?"

Senior: "Yes, bring him in."

—Mugwump.

### ALL YOU NEED IS NERVE.

THERE is a time for all things. Gaze on the big, brave aviator as he steps blithely off into space—relying on the slender silken fabric of his parachute to bring him safely home to supper! He does not fear a serious let-down when he steels his nerve for the leap into space. Why not emulate this dauntless courage and let a glittering jewel from the wings of your soaring fancies flutter gracefully down to the desk of the Humor Editor?

## ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt in this column. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

H. H. H.—If your delay in reporting to your proper station was officially excused you are entitled to pay for commutation of rations. You should put in a claim to the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C., stating the full facts of your case.

W. H. F.—Boots or high topped shoes are not authorized for mounted organizations of the Army. Some of this footwear has been, however, issued to certain Cavalry units for test, and these have not yet been completed.

RETIRED—From the brief statement in your letter it is considered that you are probably entitled to the travel pay in question. You should write to the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C., giving the full facts of your claim, and request reimbursement.

M. L. S., Montgomery, Ala.—The last number on the eligible list for staff sergeant Medical Department, U. S. A., to receive a warrant was No. 45. You will not get your warrant as staff sergeant until you are taken from D. E. M. L., and placed on duty with the Medical Department. Your name will be kept on the eligible list meanwhile. All men whose names are on the eligible list at the present time, will receive warrants as staff sergeants about Feb. 14 next.

## IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

A PALLISER shot was sent through the inclined Warrior target, but it required twenty-two pounds of powder in a 7-inch rifle. The straight target was easily pierced with thirteen pounds of powder, and the relative values of the inclined and straight were found to be, therefore, as 22 and 13. This was counted as a great victory for the Monitor type of armor for warships.

Secretary of the Navy Welles, in his annual report, approved the suggestion of Colonel Zeilen, U. S. M. C., touching the creation of the grade of Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, and a bill to this effect was introduced in Congress.

The growth of Prussia's naval power was "opening the eyes of the Continent," especially in view of the consequences of the battle of Sadowa," according to an article in the *Army and Navy Journal*.

A new marine signal, a magnesium light invented by First Assistant Engineer R. H. Thurston, U. S. N., was successfully tried out by the United States Practice Squadron at sea under command of Commander S. B. Luce, U. S. N. The light resembled a brilliant star.

The Brooklyn Rifle Corps was the name given an organization which was formed in that borough, and started out with an enrollment of 30 charter members. The uniform of the corps was very showy and did not exactly indicate to what branch of the Service the company belonged. The officers wore dark-blue jackets and pants, lavishly ornamented with gold, and the rank was designated by stars on the collar.





# We Have Solved the Riddle

*Statement given out by the Quartermaster's Department and published in the Army and Navy Journal Jan. 8, 1927:*

## ARMY UNIFORM CLOTH TESTS.

THE office of the Quartermaster General is working hard on investigation, study and experimentation, with reference to a fast color for cotton uniforms. In these experiments, the assistance of other bureaus of the Government, such as the Bureau of Standards, leading chemical authorities, dye concerns and textile industries throughout the country, is being rendered.

In 1909, as a result of investigations and experiments, an olive drab cotton cloth was selected as the standard for the Army. This standard of color has remained in use up to the present day. As a result of the accumulation of war stocks, it has not been necessary for the War Department to go into the market since the war for cotton cloth for uniforms for wear in warm climates. Naturally, during the feverish war-time production, when the question was not so much quality as quantity, due to the urgent needs of the Army, cloth was accepted which has not proved satisfactory. In fact, great difficulty has at all times been experienced in securing a fast olive drab color.

It has been pointed out that practically every camp, post and station in the Army uses different types of cloth for uniforms. It has been ascertained that a large amount of so-called olive drab cotton cloth is being imported from Germany into the Panama Canal Zone and purchased by officers and men of the Army at that place for the purpose of having uniforms made thereof.

Khaki cloth manufactured in foreign countries is being largely used in the Hawaiian Islands, Philippines and China. No two of these uniforms are the same color; they are not standard, and the cloth will not stand the severe Government tests.

It is believed to be in the interests of morale to have officers and men both appear in neat, well-made uniforms, but with the large amount of war stocks on hand which must be used, how to do this is a problem. Over a million dollars has been paid out to enlisted men of the Army since June 30, 1926, in cash, as savings for clothing which they did not draw. Most of this money has been spent for purchase of uniforms made commercially. This handicaps the War Department in its efforts to handle the uniform situation for the entire Army, as it simply prolongs the time required to absorb the present war stocks.

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**Scrubbing Test**—Three times with laundry soap, applied to the face of the goods with a scrubbing brush and completely washed and dried between treatments.

**Boiling Soap Test**—Boiled 10 minutes in a solution of laundry soap (80 grains to one pint of water).

**Lactic Acid Test**—Twenty-four hours in lactic solution, specific gravity 1.21 U. S. P.

**Citric Acid Test**—Twenty-four hours in a solution of citric acid (three drams of citric acid to two fluid ounces of cold water).

**Muriatic Acid Test**—Steeped in muriatic acid 20 degrees for 10 minutes and rinsed in cold water.

**Potassium Permanganate Test**—Wet out with water and immersed in solution (one part of potassium permanganate to 16 parts by weight of cold water) for two minutes, then steeped for 10 minutes in a solution of sodium bisulphite (one dry part sodium bisulphite to 10 parts by weight of cold water).

**Chlorinated Lime Test**—The samples were immersed for one hour in a 3 per cent T. W. solution of chlorinated lime, cold.

**\* Special Severe Laundry Test**—Equal to about 60 laundry washings with chlorine bleach: Boiled for 30 minutes in solution one-half per cent neutral olive oil soap and two-tenths per cent of soda ash. After rinsing, treated for 10 minutes in a solution containing one-tenth per cent of available chlorine at 150 degrees F., then scoured in 1 per cent solution of acetic acid for 10 minutes, cold rinsed and pressed with a hot flat iron. This was repeated 6 separate times.

## Commanding Officers As You Know, Army Regulations 600-35 Par. I.D. Prescribes:

*"It is the distinct duty of all commanding officers of every rank to personally see that each member of his command is properly fitted with a smart uniform."*

Up to the present it has been impossible for you to have your command dressed in last- ing, smart-looking, cotton khaki regulation color uniforms due to their fading, but this has been overcome, and it is now possible to conform to the regulations. Simply insist that your command wear uniforms of

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## ORGANIZED RESERVE

### D. C. RESERVE.

**D**ISTRICT of Columbia Reserve Officers will have a busy week, a recent announcement by Reserve Headquarters indicates.

The Field Artillery Reserve Officers will ride in the Fort Myer, Va., Riding Hall at 9:30 A. M., Sunday, Jan. 16th. The Cavalry and Signal Reserves will meet, Jan. 17th, at Organized Reserve Headquarters at 8:00 P. M. The subject of the Cavalry conference will be A Halt for the Night and Outpost by a Cavalry Force. The program will include a presentation and discussion of the principles involved in that type military operation followed by a tactical exercise designed to illustrate the application of the principles discussed. The subject of the Signal conference will be "Radio Communication in the Division." Officers attending the Signal conference should familiarize themselves with Chapter I of Signal Communication Tactics, Volume I, 1926.

The 313th Field Artillery Reserves will meet at 8:30 P. M., Wednesday evening for a conference and problem in Field Artillery Combat Orders. The 80th Division Staff will hold its second conference, Jan. 21st, and problem on Staff Duties with special reference to the functions of G-1 and G-3 Sections in a Division in a Rest Area. Lieut. Col. Austin and Major George will conduct the conference.

The Medical Reserves will meet at the Medical Society Building, 1718 "M" Street, N. W., Jan. 22nd, at 8:00 P. M., for a conference on Maps and Map Reading. Officers of the 62nd Cavalry Division will ride in the Fort Myer Riding Hall on Sunday, Jan. 23rd, at 10:00 A. M.

**A**T the recent annual meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States the following officers were elected: Maj. John D. Cutter was chosen president to succeed Lt. Col. R. E. B. McKenney, president since the founding of the body four years ago. Other officers who were elected include Col. G. B. Young, vice president; Capt. A. Sutter, secretary; and Maj. F. A. Frost, treasurer.

The executive board, in addition to the elected officers, is composed of the following members: Maj. A. Barrows, Col. W. C. Clephane, Lt. Col. I. Weil, Col. B. W. Black, Lt. Col. J. M. Kenyon, Lt. Col. G. G. Will, Maj. F. W. Wile, Capt. J. H. Long, H. B. Milnor, W. W. Bereaw, and Lt. R. B. Turner.

### MASSACHUSETTS RESERVES.

**T**HE monthly training conference for Reserve Officers of the Finance Section, First Corps Area, under the auspices of Finance Officers Chapter 8, Massachusetts Department of Reserve Officers, held at Boston, Jan. 4. In addition to Reserve Officers, officers of the Regular Army Finance Department were present. Col. E. O. Saunders, U. S. A., Judge Advocate General, First Corps Area, was the speaker of the evening and gave an interesting talk on "court martial procedure."

## NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

### U. S. NAVAL RESERVE.

**T**HE Bureau of Navigation has issued the following circular letter in reference to members of the Naval Reserve who have claims pending for, or are receiving compensation or vocational training from the Veterans' Bureau or pensions from the Pension Bureau:

From the number of cases which have come under the cognizance of the Bureau it would appear that members of the Naval Reserve are not familiar with the provisions of reference, which is herewith quoted, for the information of all concerned:

"Persons who have claims pending for or are receiving compensation or vocational training from the Veterans' Bureau or pensions, are not eligible for membership in the Naval Reserve."

Hereafter upon receipt of information to the effect that an officer of the U. S. N. R. is receiving or making claim for a pension, compensation or vocational training, the Bureau will request an explanation from the officer concerned, and, upon the establishment of the fact that such pension, compensation or vocational training is actually being received or has been applied for, will recommend the discharge of

### OREGON RESERVES GET TROPHY.

**T**HE Oregon Department, Reserve Officers' Association will be awarded the trophy for the largest gain in membership in the United States during the past year by Col. Harry Vanderbilt Wurdeman, representing the 9th Corps Area as National Councilman on Jan. 20, at a get-together meeting of the State and local officers. Major Walter Gillard, newly elected department president will accept the award on behalf of the department. The award will carry with it the activities and accomplishments of the Reserve Officers of Oregon.

Among the distinguished guests expected are: Maj. Gens. U. G. McAlexander, ret.; J. L. Hines, commanding 9th Corps Area; Brig. Gens. R. Alexander, 3rd Division; G. E. White, O. N. G., the Adjutant General of Oregon; Col. F. Morrow, commanding the 7th Infantry; Col. F. T. Arnold, Cavalry, D. O. L., Chief of Staff, 96th Division; I. L. Patterson, of Oregon; Mayor G. L. Parker, of Portland; Lt. Col. C. R. Hotchkiss, Inf. Res., retiring president of Oregon, and Maj. J. P. Bubb, Inf. (D. O. L.). Oregon now has 11 Chapters with a membership of 532.

### APPOINTMENTS IN O. R. C.

**A**S there has been some doubt as to the manner for making applications for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps from members of the National Guard, the Adjutant General of the Army has issued the following instructions.

"Attention is invited to the fact that paragraph 9, Army Regulations No. 140-10, require that applications from members of the National Guard for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps be forwarded through military channels, including the National Guard commanders, the State adjutant general, the corps area commander and the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

"This regulation applies to applicants who qualify through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and it is desired that appropriate action be taken to insure that such applications are forwarded to this office through the channels designated."

### C. M. T. C. TRAINS 158,000.

**T**HE Military Training Camps Association of the United States of which Charles B. Pike of Chicago, Ill., is president with headquarters at 6 Michigan Avenue, have issued an illustrated pamphlet relative to the six years of activities of Citizens' Military Training Camps. This pamphlet was edited by George F. James, executive secretary of the association. As an illustration of the wide scope of the C. M. T. C., training, it is noted that the aggregate number of young men who have enrolled for training since the camps were established in 1921, is 158,000. Then there were 96,000 more youths who made application for training, who could not be accommodated, through lack of room. This is an average of 16,000 per year who made application for the months training and could not get it.

### U. S. M. C. RESERVE.

**T**HE Marine Corps Reserve Officers' Association, District of Columbia Chapter, met in Washington, D. C., January 11, and adopted constitution and by-laws. The following permanent officers were elected: Capt. H. L. Miller, president; Capt. C. A. Katchum, vice president, and Capt. J. J. Staley, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter will be held on February 8.

such officer or his transfer to the Honorary Retired List in accordance with Article H-1604 or H-1607 Naval Reserve Regulations.

In the cases of enlisted men other than members of classes F-3, F-4 and F-5, the Commandant should recommend discharge by special order in accordance with Article H-1608 (c) Naval Reserve Regulations.

The foregoing does not apply to cases where applications are submitted for compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for physical injury received in the line of duty, in accordance with Articles H-1504 and 1505, Naval Reserve Regulations.

## NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

### NEW YORK.

**S**ECRETARY OF WAR DAVIS was the guest of Col. Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G., and officers in New York City on January 8, where he reviewed the Regiment in its armory. It is seldom that the Secretary of War finds time to review a Regiment and the 71st Regiment felt particularly honored at his presence. The Armory was jammed with spectators to witness the review and exhibitions, and take part in the dancing which followed the military events.

Mr. Davis, who himself is a veteran of the World War, where he rendered distinguished service and is a judge of things military, was highly impressed at the appearance of the Regiment and the soldierly bearing of the officers and men.

Following the review there was a close order drill by the 1st Battalion in command of Maj. George L. Bliss. The movements were executed with precision. After this exhibition there was considerable excitement in an inter-battalion relay race for teams of four men. The evening parade, under command of Lt. Col. George F. Terry, concluded the military ceremonies.

The Regiment turned out in its distinctive full dress uniform, which added greatly to its appearance. Regimental athletic games will be held at the Armory on Saturday evening, February 19.

Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant, N. Y. N. G., commanding the 55th Cavalry Brigade, will review the 258th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G. (old 8th), Col. E. F. Austin, at its armory, Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, 1927.

### OKLAHOMA.

**T**HE reappointment of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Barrett, of Oklahoma, as The Adjutant General, is a very popular one. The long experience of General Barrett in National Guard affairs makes him preeminently fitted for the office, and those who have the interests of the Guard at heart have cause for rejoicing at this wise selection.

Co. D, 179th Infantry, has received four new machine-gun carts from the War Department to try out. These were four of the eight carts manufactured for trial, and the members of Co. D feel quite elated that their unit was picked out to try the carts.

In a letter accompanying the shipment the Commanding Officer, Company "D", is requested to give the carts a thorough, practical test, both in the armory and in the field, and submit a report and recommendation to the Chief, Militia Bureau.

It also requested in the letter that the officer supervising the test make such alterations in the cart as he considers necessary to improve it, and funds have been placed to his credit to defray expenses in connection with the test.

### NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

**C**APT. WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, 3d Battalion of New York Naval Militia will be in command of the New York Naval Militia for three months, during the absence of leave of Rear Admiral Louis M. Josephthal on a trip to India.

### KANSAS.

**A**FTER the inauguration of Governor Paulen of Kansas on January 10, at Fredonia, a reception was held at Topeka in the evening. Among those in the receiving line were Brig. Gen. Edward L. King, commander of the General Service School at Fort Leavenworth, and Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth, commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, with the State officers. Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, The Adjutant General of Kansas, and nearly all of the officers of the Kansas National Guard were present, as well as Topeka reserve officers.

### STATE OF WASHINGTON.

**T**HE Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, Field Artillery, organized at Seattle, and inspected by Lt. Col. John B. W. Corey, Field Artillery U. S. A., on January 3, 1927, for Federal recognition, is officially designated Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, Second Battalion, 146th Field Artillery, Washington National Guard, effective from January 3, 1927.

A small bore gallery rifle match open to individual members and teams of 6, of the National Guard using 22 calibre rifle, will be conducted through the A. G. O., by mail.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

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War Dept.  
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## OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.  
Marine CorpsCoast Guard  
Naval Reserves

## WAR DEPARTMENT

## CIRCULAR NO. 1, JAN. 4, 1927, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This circular relates to the following subjects: Keys, trunks, lockers, changes in AR 40-2240; changes in AR 260-10; ammunition allowances, caliber .30, for Air Corps personnel; classification for military maps and photographs.

## GENERAL STAFF.

Maj. L. M. Logan from Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, and detailed member of G. S. C., assigned to Gen. Staff with troops, Atlanta, Ga., for duty at Hdqrs., 4th Corps Area. (Jan. 12.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q. M. C.  
1st Lt. F. R. Whipple from Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as asst. to q. m. (Jan. 7.)  
2nd Lt. R. G. Amberg detailed in A. C. Mar. 13, and on completing foreign service in Hawaii, to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 7.)

1st Lt. H. B. Nurse from duty as constructing q. m., Washington, D. C., to duty in office of Q. M. General. (Jan. 11.)  
1st Lt. A. L. Benedict from duty as asst. to q. m., Fort McPherson, Ga., to Brig. Gen. J. D. Leitch, U. S. A., at Fort McPherson, for assignment to duty. (Jan. 11.)

Following Q. M. officers from present duties to Camp Holabird, Md., Sept. 10, for duty as students at Q. M. C. Motor Transport School, course beginning Sept. 14: Capt. W. M. Flinn, S. I. Zeidner, Lawrence Slade, Otto Harwood, 1st Lts. J. F. Alcure, C. R. Hutchins and DuV. C. Watkins. (Jan. 12.)

1st Lt. George Maginn, Q. M. C., having been absent from duty more than 3 months without leave, is dropped from the rolls of the Army. (Jan. 12.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. MERRITTE W. IRELAND, S. G.

## Medical Corps.

Maj. W. A. Murphy from Panama Canal Zone on completing foreign service, and is detailed to duty with Org. Res., 1st Corps Area, 341st Med. Regt., Boston, Mass., and on arrival at N. Y., and on expiration of leave, to Boston, Mass., for duty assigned. (Jan. 10.)

Maj. W. K. Evans assigned to duty at Gen. Intermediate Depot, New York City, on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 10.)

Capt. E. H. Gist from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 10.)

1st Lt. C. E. High from Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to New York and sail June 30 for Hawaiian Dept., for duty. (Jan. 10.)

Maj. J. E. Baylis from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on completing course, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Surgeon General. (Jan. 11.)

Following M. C. officers from students, Army War College, Washington, D. C., on completing course, and to station specified for duty: Maj. N. L. McDiarmid to New York General Intermediate Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., and M. C. Stayer, to Fort Benning, Ga. (Jan. 11.)

## Veterinary Corps.

Maj. G. H. Koon from C. and G. S. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on completing course, to duty at Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 11.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E.  
1st Lt. C. C. Hough from detail in A. C., and from attachment to 2nd Engrs., and from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is detailed as instr. of Engrs., Idaho, N. G., Boise, Idaho, for duty. (Jan. 11.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. C. McK. SALTZMAN, C. S. O.  
Lt. Col. G. E. Kumpke, Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Washington, D. C., for treatment at Walter Reed Hosp. (Jan. 7.)

First Lt. D. C. Kemp (Cav.) from duty as student, Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., and from temp. duty with recruiting publicity bureau, Governors Island, N. Y., to Fort Monmouth, N. J., for duty. (Jan. 7.)

Capt. Haskell Allison from Fort Monmouth, N. J., to New York and sail July 20 for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 8.)

2nd Lt. H. W. Serig from Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Jan. 25, for duty in connection with Signal Corps activities. (Jan. 10.)

1st Lt. C. W. Clarke from Seward, Alaska, on completing foreign service, and is assigned to duty at Fort Monmouth, N. J., he will proceed to San Francisco, Calif., and sail for New York, thence to Fort Monmouth, N. J., for duty assigned. (Jan. 11.)

2nd Lt. S. J. Keane assigned to duty at Fort Monmouth, N. J., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 11.)

Capt. R. B. Woolverton from Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 1, to Seattle, Wash., for temp. duty of two weeks, thence to Seward, Alaska, for duty in connection with operation and maintenance of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system. (Jan. 11.)

2nd Lt. O. C. Maier from Fort Monmouth, N. J., to New York and sail May 18 to Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 11.)

## CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. AMOS A. FRIES, C. OF C. W. S.  
Maj. R. C. Ditto from Washington, D. C., June 30, detailed a member G. S. C., Gen.

Staff with troops, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty at Hdqrs., 6th Corps Area. (Jan. 12.)

## CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. HERBERT B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV.

1st Lt. J. B. Cooley from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to proper station at Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 8.)  
Maj. W. E. Shipp from Charlotte, N. C., to Washington, D. C., for temp. duty in office of Asst. Chf. of Staff, G-2, thence to proceed to Rome, Italy, for duty as asst. military attaché, American Embassy. (Jan. 10.)

Lt. Col. E. A. Buchanan from Washington, D. C., July 1, detailed as member of G. S. C., and assigned to gen. staff with troops, Boston, Mass., for duty with gen. staff, at Hdqrs., 1st Corps Area. (Jan. 11.)

Maj. Walton Goodwin, Jr., from Fort Clark, Tex., July 1, detailed member of G. S. C., assigned to gen. staff with troops, Boston, Mass., for duty at Hdqrs., 1st Corps Area. (Jan. 11.)

Capt. P. S. Hayden assigned to 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 11.)

Capt. H. W. Maas from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 10 for Philippines for duty. (Jan. 11.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SNOW, C. OF F. A.  
Col. Andrew Moses, now in Washington, D. C., from assignment at Buffalo, N. Y., and is detailed for duty with Org. Res., 3d Corps Area, 155th F. A. Brigade, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 7.)

Maj. J. D. Glassford from Washington, D. C., July 1, assigned to 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Jan. 8.)

Capt. R. B. Willis detailed in A. C. Mar. 13, from Fort Hoyle, Md., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 11.)

Lt. Col. G. P. Hawes, Jr., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to New York and sail May 18 to Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 12.)

Maj. H. J. Malony from Madison Brks., N. Y., June 30, detailed member G. S. C., assigned to Gen. Staff with troops, and to Atlanta, Ga., for duty at Hdqrs., 4th Corps Area. (Jan. 12.)

Maj. G. H. Franke from Fort Bragg, N. C., June 30, and detailed a member G. S. C., assigned to Gen. Staff with troops; to Atlanta, Ga., for duty at Hdqrs., 4th Corps Area. (Jan. 12.)

Capt. G. R. Middleton from Jefferson Brks., Mo., July 1, detailed instr. of F. A., Indiana N. G., Indianapolis, Ind. (Jan. 12.)

1st Lt. John Hinton from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco and sail June 9 for Hawaiian Dept., for duty. (Jan. 12.)

2nd Lt. J. L. Chamberlain, Jr., from Fort Hoyle, Md., to New York and sail May 18 for Philippine Islands for duty. (Jan. 12.)

1st Lt. L. R. Garrison from Fort Collins, Colo., to San Francisco and sail June 10 for Philippines for duty. (Jan. 12.)

Following F. A. officers assigned to 17th F. A., Fort Bragg, N. C., on completing foreign service in Philippines: 1st Lts. L. L. Lesser and W. D. Williams. (Jan. 12.)

1st Lt. Thomas McGregor from 17th F. A., assigned to 13th Ammunition Train, Fort Bragg, N. C. (Jan. 12.)

2nd Lt. N. H. Smith from Camp Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 10 for Philippine Islands for duty.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. A. HERO, C. OF C. A.  
Col. C. C. Hearn, Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, D. C., for treatment, Walter Reed Hosp. (Jan. 8.)

## INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. OF INF.  
Maj. W. E. Pridgen from Fort Jay, N. Y., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 2nd Corps Area, with 77th Division, New York City, for duty. (Jan. 7.)

Lt. Col. S. L. Pike from duty as student, Army War College, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, and assigned to duty as instructor, A. W. C. (Jan. 8.)

Lt. Col. B. G. Ruttenberger, Inf., Denver, Colo., to Army recruiting board, Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., for examination. (Jan. 8.)

Capt. G. Van W. Pope, detailed as Inf. instr., Ill. N. G., Danville, Ill., for duty on completing foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 8.)

1st Lt. E. J. Walsh is assigned to 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service, and on expiration of present leave in Washington. (Jan. 8.)

Lt. Col. A. F. Dannemiller, Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C., to Walter Reed Hosp., D. C., for treatment. (Jan. 10.)

Capt. N. L. Simmonds, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 10.)

Col. J. H. Hughes from Plattsburgh Brks., N. Y., detailed member G. S. C., and assigned to duty with gen. staff with troops, Oct. 1, 1927, to Boston, Mass., for duty as chief of staff.

Maj. M. H. Shute from Portland, Me., Feb. 1, assigned to 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Jan. 11.)

Col. D. T. Merrill from Fort Thomas, Ky., detailed member of G. S. C., assigned to duty with Gen. Staff with troops, June 30, to Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, for duty at Hdqrs., 5th Corps Area, as chief of staff. (Jan. 12.)

Maj. F. H. Baird from Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 21, detailed member of G. S. C.,

## CORPS AREAS

## 1ST CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

MAJ. GEN. PRESTON BROWN, Col. Charles D. Roberts, Chief of Staff.

Capt. D. J. Keane, Cav., from temp. duty at Post of Hdqrs., 1st Corps Area, Army Base, Boston, Mass., return to his station at Mass. Agr. College, Amherst, Mass.  
Capt. H. T. Perrin, 13th Inf., to duty with 13th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.

Leaves—One month, 17 days, Jan. 17, to Wmnt. Offr. R. Morgan, U. S. A., on duty at Hdqrs. 1st Corps Area.

## 2ND CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. McRAE, Col. Berkeley Enoch, Chief of Staff.

G. O. 1, Jan. 5, 1927, 2d Corps Area.  
This order reconstitutes the 1st Division in accordance with recent War Department requirements. This division is in command of Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Leaves—Four months, Jan. 15, to Capt. J. F. Gleaves, 16th Inf., with permission to leave U. S. One month, 10 days, Feb. 1, to 2nd Lt. W. W. O'Connor, 16th Inf., with permission to leave U. S.

## 8TH CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HINDS, Col. Robert McCleave, Chief of Staff.

Capt. R. L. Creed, 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex., to treatment, Sta. Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Capt. J. Yuditsky, 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex., to treatment, Sta. Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2nd Lt. G. E. Linkswiler, C. E., Co. B, 29th Engrs., to duty, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Leaves—Two months, 5 days, on arrival in U. S. from Hawaiian Dept., to 1st Lt. H. L. Coates, 19th Inf., Schofield Brks., T. H. Two months, to 1st Lt. R. E. Raymond, Jr., 24th F. A., on arrival in U. S. from Philippine Dept. One month, 20 days, Jan. 20, to 1st Lt. R. E. Cavenee, 20th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla.

## PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES H. MARTIN, Col. James A. Woodruff, Chief of Staff.

1st Lt. C. M. Adams, Jr., 14th Inf., Ft. Davis, C. Z., to New York, and on expiration of leave, to duty, Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Tex.

Leaves—One month, 25 days, on arrival in U. S., to 1st Lt. C. M. Adams, Jr., 14th Inf. Two months, with permission to visit U. S., to 1st Lt. J. E. McGill, 2nd Coast Art., Mar. 14.

assigned to duty with Gen. Staff with troops, to Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, for duty at Hdqrs., 5th Corps Area. (Jan. 12.)

Capt. A. L. Tuttle assigned to Inf., 1st Division, Fort Ontario, N. Y., on completing foreign service. (Jan. 12.)

Capt. B. S. Wampler from Fort Douglas, Utah, July 1, detailed instr. Inf., Indiana N. G., Indianapolis, Ind., for duty. (Jan. 12.)

Capt. G. R. Wells from Fort Logan, Colo., July 1, detailed instr. Inf., Ky. N. G., Bowling Green, Ky., for duty. (Jan. 12.)

Capt. G. C. Graham from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Columbia, S. C., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Jan. 12.)

## AIR CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. C.  
Maj. H. B. S. Burwell from McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, on expiration of sick leave, to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C., for duty. (Jan. 11.)

1st Lt. R. T. Cronau from Kelly Field, Tex., to New York and sail for Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 11.)

2nd Lt. C. O. Wiseloge from training at A. C. Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Tex., attached for duty with 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 12.)

## LEAVES.

Three months to Maj. H. L. Rice, Ord. Dept., July 5, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 7.)

Leave for two months to 1st Lt. J. I. Moore, A. C., Jan. 15, with permission to apply for 1 month's extension, and to leave U. S. (Jan. 10.)

Two months to Maj. Harry Coope, adj. gen., on expiration of foreign service, with permission to return to U. S. via Europe. (Jan. 11.)

Four months to Capt. S. C. Ferguson, Inf., June 1. (Jan. 12.)

## ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. J. Q. Rood, U. S. A., retired, now in Racine, Wis., to active duty, and detailed at Chicago High Schools, Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 12.)

Capt. J. E. Stullken, U. S. A., retired, now in Chattanooga, Tenn., to active duty, and detailed at Memphis City High Schools, Memphis, Tenn., for duty. (Jan. 12.)

## RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of Capt. T. G. Hannon, Inf., for good of the service, accepted. (Jan. 11.)

[Continued on Page 478.]

## NAVY

Jan. 5, 1927.

Capt. D. W. Todd, to add'l duty in command U. S. S. Constellation. Comdr. W. R. Munroe, to Naval War College, Newport Rhode Island.

Lt. Comdr. H. E. Paddock, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; I. Schlossbach, to command VF Sqdn. 5K, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; J. M. Shoemaker, to Bu. Aero; E. L. Vanderkloot, to Naval Academy.

Lts. J. H. Carson, to Bu. Ord.; C. C. Laws, to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.; J. O. Richmond, to asst. fire control officer, U. S. S. Mississippi; A. H. Small, to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.; H. R. Sobel, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va. Lt. (j. g.) D. S. Cornwell, to VF Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. Ens. A. W. Wheelock, to Asiatic Flt.

Comdr. E. R. Horton (C. C.), to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Lt. J. H. Jack Jr. (C. C.), to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Bosons, H. S. Bogan, to U. S. S. Robin; W. L. Hickey, to U. S. S. Vestal; D. L. Ullman, to U. S. S. Quail. Ch. Machs. H. A. Bryan, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; J. A. Lowe, to U. S. S. Pinola; J. C. Richards, to U. S. S. Huron, Ch. El. N. B. Frey, to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif. Ch. Pay Clks. G. M. Eichel, to Commissary Store, San Diego, Calif.; R. B. Hurst, to U. S. Relief.

The following dispatch orders was received from CinC Asiatic, dated December 25, 1926, and December 31, 1926:

Lts. Edwin S. Earnhardt, to Receiving Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.; V. M. Davis, to U. S. S. Wm. B. Preston; M. B. Saben, to U. S. E. Edsall; C. W. Hamill, to U. S. S. Black Hawk. Lts. (j. g.) H. M. Kelly, to U. S. S. Huron; P. S. Reynolds, to U. S. S. Huron; M. M. Dana, to U. S. S. Huron; E. E. Burgess, to U. S. S. McLeish. Ens. P. H. Lyon, to U. S. S. Sicard; F. L. Barr, to U. S. S. Huron. Mach. M. L. Buchan, to U. S. S. Pecos, and Comdr. (Ch. C.) T. L. Kirkpatrick, to U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

Jan. 6, 1927.

Capt. A. St. C. Smith, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdrs. G. S. Bryan, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; J. S. Powell, Jr., to command Div. 34, Dest. Sqds. Battle Flt.; H. A. Orr, to Insp. of Ord. in Chg., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. H. D. Bode, to Bu. Ord.; R. S. Fay, to Naval Academy; H. W. Graf, to Naval Academy; M. Kelly, to command U. S. S. Preston.

Lts. R. G. Deewall, to U. S. S. Sirius; E. E. Duval, to U. S. S. Lamson; C. A. Poindexter, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; S. S. Reynolds, to U. S. S. Nevada; D. White, to U. S. S. Rigell; H. M. Hill (SC), to U. S. S. Sapelo.

Comdr. J. H. Finn (ChC), to U. S. S. Colorado; Ch. Mach. J. W. Orr, to 14th Nav. Dist.; Ch. El. L. G. La Porte, to U. S. S. Melville; Pay Clk. E. L. Chezem, to U. S. S. Colorado.

Jan. 7, 1927.

Comdr. A. C. Stott, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; Lt. Comdr. R. S. Wentworth, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; Lts. L. W. Drisco, ret. to home; W. L. Peterson, to V. O. Sqd. 5, Aircraft Sqds., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Concord); Lt. (j. g.) A. D. Nelson, to V. F. Sqd. 5, Aircraft Sqds., Setg. Flt.; Ens. R. F. Armknecht, to U. S. S. Florida; J. E. Wilson, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Comdr. J. P. Haynes (MC), to Sqds. med. officer, Dest. Sqds., Battle Flt.; Lt. Comdr. A. H. Eddins (SC), to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; Lt. R. B. Deming (SC), ret. to home; Comdr. M. M. Witherspoon (CHC), to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; Lt. P. Treutlein (CC), to Asiatic Station; Ch. R. E. J. Richardson, to continue duty Nav. Rad. Sta., Chollas Heights, Calif.

Jan. 8, 1927.

Capt. R. S. Holmes, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; W. R. Sexton, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. H. D. Clarke, to Naval Academy; G. H. Lowry, to resignation accepted March 31, 1927. Lts. G. L. Campo, to c. f. o., U. S. S. Lexington; S. P. Fullinwider, to Bu. Ord.; L. W. Gumz, to U. S. S. New York; C. A. Hawkins, to VO Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Florida); A. G. Noble, to Bu. Ord.; R. R. Ogg, to resignation accepted Jan. 25, 1927.

Lts. L. K. Swenson, to Naval Operations; T. N. Thweatt, to VO Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Texas); R. C. Warrack, to VF Sqd. 5, Aircraft Sqds., Setg. Flt.; M. Welborn, to duty with VO Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Florida). Lts. (j. g.) F. Akers, to VF Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; R. R. Darron, to VF Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; M. H. Kernodie, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; A. R. Nash, to duty VO Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Arkansas).

Capt. A. D. McLean (MC), to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Lts. F. C. Greaves (MC), to Marine Retg. Sta., Omaha, Nebr.; F. M. Rohow (MC), to temp. duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; Lt. (j. g.) C. Stewart (MC), to Nav. Ammun. Depot (Lake Denmark), Dover, N. J.; Lts. S. L. Bates (SC), to Naval Supply Sta., Nav. Oper. Base, Hampton Rds., Va.; H. E. Humphreys (SC), to Nav. Aircraft Sta., Nav. Oper. Base, Hampton Rds., Va.; Comdr. E. B. Niver (CHC), to home and wait orders; Ch. Boon. H. J. De Veto, to

[Continued on Page 469.]



## Army Appropriations Bill For 1928 Pending Before House

[Continued from First Page.]

the estimates made by the committee is the provision for rifle practice whereby 1,600 clubs and 50 schools will have ample funds for practice.

Salient extracts from the report follow:

The point has been reached, the committee feels, where if our financial situation be such as not to warrant larger outlays on our military arm, that a congressional survey should be made of the situation with the view to shaping a program that will adjust itself to the administration's fiscal policy so that a proper balance may be established as between the various activities, functions, or units in order that the total sum available may be properly apportioned and that each may be maintained at a proper degree of efficiency. We can not hope to attain this end through the mere medium of restricted appropriations.

### Emphasizes Need of Funds.

The estimates for 1928 emphasize in a number of ways the desirability of such a course. They allow for a fewer number of enlisted men than the current appropriations were intended to provide; they provide for a lesser number of Philippine Scouts; they do not provide for enough horses and mules even to meet replacement requirements; they contemplate curtailment of training by National Guard organizations and officers of the Organized Reserves; some encroachment is contemplated upon the war reserve, and quite a substantial reduction is proposed for ordnance experimentation, the evident aim having been to find moneys for deferred repairs and minor improvements, for ammunition and the surveillance of guns and ammunition in use and in storage, and for improving the heavy battery situation at Bruja Point, Canal Zone. It is true the estimates exceed the current appropriations charging to the latter reappropriations totaling \$1,356,130, by \$10,320,909.84. This is more than absorbed, however, by the Air Corps and construction at military posts.

It will be found that the committee has not disturbed, with but a single exception, the increases denoted in the foregoing list, but rather, in a number of instances, has added to them, and with respect to the decreases therein shown, some have been converted into increases while others have been substantially diminished.

### Enlisted Strength to 118,750.

That there are in the service today nearly 10,000 fewer men is due to causes for which the Congress is in no sense responsible. An underestimate was submitted originally and legislation subsequently enacted, which imposed unlooked for additional demands and for which supplemental estimates were not presented, make up a shortage which necessitated the reduced strength when it appeared that the original appropriation would prove inadequate. The committee is looking, however, to the submission of a supplemental estimate sufficient to bring the enlisted strength up to 115,000 by the end of the fiscal year.

The committee has been unable to agree to the Budget proposal of 115,000 enlisted men. The Congress has rather definitely indicated its approval of a force of not less than 118,750 men, which will need to be added to from time to time by reason of the Air Corps Act. This bill carries the first appropriations based upon the provisions of that act. It would not appear that there will be need for additional men primarily on account of Air Corps activities until material expansion actually has occurred. Moreover, starting the fiscal year with 118,750, recruiting can be so administered as to close the year with 119,998 men, should the men actually be required.

The committee is proposing a further increase under "Pay, etc., of the Army," of \$916,650, which has been indicated to it as the additional sum necessary for the pay of an average force of 118,750 men. This action also has entailed increases in the appropriations "Subsistence," "Regular supplies," "Clothing," and "Ordnance stores and ammunition," totaling \$748,418, or a total increase due to providing for 3,750 men

## Comparative Army Estimates

THE following is a comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1927, the Budget estimates for 1928, the amounts recommended in the Army appropriation bill for 1928, and the increase or decrease proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and as compared with the Budget estimates:

### REGULAR ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS (MILITARY AND NONMILITARY)

	Appropriations, 1927	Estimates, 1928	Amounts recommended in the bill for 1928	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with 1927 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with 1928 estimates
Secretary of War: Military	\$983,967.00	\$889,439.00	\$889,439.00	-\$94,528.00	
General Staff Corps: Military	278,395.00	272,538.00	277,038.00	-1,357.00	-\$4,500.00
The Adjutant General: Military	1,659,909.00	1,532,629.00	1,532,629.00	-127,280.00	
Inspector General: Military	25,180.00	25,180.00	25,180.00		
Judge Advocate General: Military	87,820.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	+12,180.00	
Finance Department:					
Military	123,156,418.00	125,758,949.00	*125,923,638.00	+2,767,220.00	+164,689.00
Nonmilitary	4,200.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	+1,200.00	
Total, Finance Department	123,160,618.00	125,764,349.00	*125,929,038.00	+2,768,420.00	+164,689.00
Quartermaster Corps:					
Military	\$66,920,057.00	73,265,312.00	††69,549,150.00	+2,629,093.00	-3,716,162.00
Nonmilitary	1,066,464.00	1,016,444.00	1,078,432.00	+11,968.00	+61,988.00
Total, Quartermaster Corps	\$67,986,521.00	74,281,756.00	††70,627,582.00	+2,641,061.00	-3,654,174.00
Signal Corps:					
Military	2,142,603.00	2,447,388.00	2,451,388.00	+309,325.00	+4,000.00
Nonmilitary	177,167.00	168,080.00	168,080.00	-9,087.00	
Total, Signal Corps	2,319,770.00	2,615,468.00	2,619,468.00	+300,238.00	+4,000.00
All Service: Military	\$15,256,694.00	\$20,602,594.00	\$20,602,594.00	+5,345,900.00	
Medical Department:					
Military	1,280,952.00	1,415,717.00	1,415,717.00	+134,765.00	
Nonmilitary	77,750.00	44,100.00	44,100.00	-33,650.00	
Total, Medical Department	1,358,702.00	1,459,817.00	1,459,817.00	+101,115.00	
Bureau Insular Affairs	81,230.00	78,913.00	78,913.00	-2,317.00	
Corps of Engineers:					
Military	\$81,099,940.00	1,456,882.00	1,456,882.00	+356,942.00	
Nonmilitary	61,522,500.00	61,391,700.00	61,591,700.00	+69,200.00	+200,000.00
Total, Corps of Engineers	\$862,622,440.00	62,848,582.00	63,048,582.00	+426,142.00	+200,000.00
Ordnance Department: Military	9,568,827.00	9,678,912.00	9,998,541.00	+429,714.00	+319,629.00
Chemical Warfare Service: Military	1,254,400.00	1,176,052.00	1,326,052.00	+71,652.00	+150,000.00
Chief of Infantry: Military	58,876.00	58,876.00	58,876.00		
Chief of Cavalry: Military	17,172.00	17,172.00	17,172.00		
Chief of Field Artillery: Military	20,938.00	22,820.00	22,820.00	+1,882.00	
And reappropriation of \$808,961.			‡And contract authorization of \$3,000,000.		
And reappropriation of \$1,256,130.			‡And contract authorization of \$4,495,000.		
And reappropriation of \$2,691,039.			‡‡And reappropriation of \$495,000.		
Chief of Coast Artillery: Military	\$326,146.00	\$384,846.00	\$474,846.00	+148,700.00	+90,000.00
U. S. Military Academy	2,841,439.16	2,745,587.00	3,107,587.00	+266,147.84	+362,000.00
Militia Bureau: Military	30,879,252.00	28,987,147.00	29,929,677.00	+949,575.00	+942,530.00
Organized Reserves	3,721,300.00	3,611,763.00	4,058,641.00	+337,341.00	+446,878.00
Citizens' Military Training	6,721,571.00	5,327,730.00	5,456,054.00	-1,265,517.00	+128,324.00
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice:					
Military	56,700.00	259,840.00	359,840.00	+303,140.00	+100,000.00
Soldiers' Homes: Nonmilitary	8,255,100.00	8,319,532.00	8,325,132.00	+70,032.00	+5,600.00
Panama Canal: Nonmilitary	7,656,074.00	7,600,000.00	7,600,000.00	-56,074.00	
Grand total, regular annual appropriations	\$347,198,501.16	\$358,661,542.00	\$357,925,518.00	+\$10,727,016.84	-\$736,024.00

more than the estimates make provision for, of \$1,665,068.

To what extent the components of the Army ration need to be modified with the view to prescribing them by law would not be for this committee to determine, but feeling so strongly that the present ration should be improved both in quantity and quality the committee has added to the Budget estimate \$2,688,539, which has been represented as the sum necessary to raise the value of the ration approximately to 40 cents on the basis of an enlisted strength of 118,750 men. That sum has been included in the bill with that sole object in view, and while there is no requirement in the bill itself, the committee proposes to rely upon the administrative authorities to see that every dollar of the increase is applied as intended.

### Joint Army and Navy Maneuvers.

The United States Fleet is scheduled to arrive in the Narragansett Bay area toward the close of this fiscal year and plans have been made for the conduct of joint maneuvers with the Army. The department estimates that it will need \$25,000, quite widely distributed, to defray the excess expense attendant upon its participation in such exercises. While it is not quite certain that the whole of the expense will fall in the fiscal year 1928, the bill carries increased amounts above the Budget estimates ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,300, and totaling \$25,000, with the view to the Army's participation in these maneuvers.

The committee finds that the estimates contemplate substantial cuts in a number of the ordnance appropriations on account of experimental and development work. This is an unwise move, the committee believes, and one of the last places we should look to find funds for other uses. The committee has restored to seven of the ordnance appropriations the differences between the

1927 and 1928 allocations for experimentation, involving a total increase of \$308,810.

### Chemical Warfare Service.

Under this head the estimates are \$78,200 short of the current appropriations, the bigger cut extending to the item of personal services. The committee has added \$150,000 to the Budget figure for the purchase of 10,000 additional gas masks. The estimates include \$300,000 for this purpose, sufficient to provide 20,000 additional masks. It would seem that we should progress at a more rapid rate in this direction than the Budget estimates would permit.

### Seacoast Defenses.

For seacoast batteries within and without the United States the bill carries under all departments \$3,303,138, contrasted with Budget estimates footing \$3,212,138 and current appropriations totaling \$2,518,298. Of the increase of \$91,000 proposed by the committee, \$1,000 is incident to the proposed joint Army and Navy maneuvers, and \$90,000 is to enable some progress to be made in fire-control installations in the United States.

### Air Corps.

The estimates for the Air Corps amount to \$20,396,300 and contemplate a contract authorization of \$4,495,000. For the current year the appropriation was \$15,050,000, exclusive of a contract authorization of \$3,000,000. The committee has not disturbed the Budget estimate.

The funds proposed in this bill, including the National Guard, will supply about 574 planes of types as indicated on page 500 of the hearings, which excludes the number which may be acquired in pursuance of H. Doc.—

### Air Corps Personnel.

As to the shortage of 418 enlisted men, referred to in the foregoing, it is premised upon an enlisted strength of 115,-

000 men. As this bill provides for a force of 118,750 men there would seem to be no reason why there should be any shortage if the men actually are needed.

### Military Academy.

The estimates provide for the education and training of 1,153 cadets. Provision is made for the 40 additional cadets authorized by the Act of June 8, 1926 (44 Stat. 703), to be appointed by the President from among the sons of officers and enlisted men who lost their lives during the World War.

### National Guard.

The Budget estimates for the National Guard total \$28,855,147, contrasted with \$30,746,943, a decrease of \$1,891,796. The total sum proposed in this bill is \$29,797,677, which is \$949,266 less than the sum of the current appropriations and \$942,530 in excess of the Budget estimates.

### Organized Reserves.

For the Organized Reserves the estimates amount to \$3,611,763, of \$109,537 less than the sum of the current appropriations. The committee is proposing appropriations totaling \$4,058,641, which is \$337,341 more than the current appropriations and \$446,878 more than the Budget estimates.

### Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

For the Reserve Officers' Training Corps the estimates amount to \$2,908,900. It is estimated, however, that there will be a balance of \$1,038,291 carried forward from the current appropriation, so that the total sum available will be \$3,947,191. The committee is proposing \$2,654,814, or \$254,086 less than the Budget figure of \$2,908,900.

### Board For Promotion of Rifle Practice.

As the national matches will be held in 1928, the estimates under this head have been increased by \$203,140 over the current appropriations to care for the added expense incident thereto.



# U. S. FLEET DIRECTORY

CORRECTED TO JAN. 13, 1927.

Adm. Charles F. Hughes, Commander in Chief, U. S. S. Seattle (flagship), at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Address mail as follows: Vessels of Battleship Divisions and Train Squadron 2 "Care of Postmaster, San Pedro, Calif.;" vessels of Destroyer Squadrons, Air Squadron and Submarine Divisions "Care of Postmaster, San Diego, Calif.;" Vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

## BATTLE FLEET.

Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander in Chief (flagship), California, San Pedro, Calif.

## Battleship Divisions.

Vice Adm. L. R. de Steiguer, Commander, Division Three—Nevada, Oklahoma, Arizona, San Pedro, Calif.; Pennsylvania, San Pedro to Bremerton.

Division Four—Mississippi, Navy Yard, Bremerton; New Mexico, San Pedro, Calif.; Idaho, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Division Five—Colorado, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, San Pedro, Calif.

## Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, Commandant, Melville, Rigel, San Diego; McDermut, Altair, Mare Island, Calif.; Omaha, at San Diego.

Squadron Eleven—Decatur (leader), San Diego, Calif.

Division: Thirty—Doyen, Mare Island Meyer, San Diego, Calif.; Henshaw, Sinclair, San Diego, Calif.; McCawley, San Diego, Calif.; Moody, Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one—Farragut, William Jones, Zeilin, Percival, San Diego; J. F. Barnes, San Diego; Somers, Bremerton.

Division Thirty-two—Stoddert, Reno, Kennedy, Thompson, Paul Hamilton, San Diego, Calif.; Farquhar, San Diego.

Squadron Twelve—Litchfield (leader), at San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-four—Sloat, Shirk, Mare Island; Kidder, at San Diego; Yarrowbough, Wood, La Vallette, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-five—Chase, Marcus, at San Diego, Calif.; Mervine, San Diego, Calif.; Mullany, San Diego, Calif.; Robert Smith, Selfridge, San Pedro.

Division Thirty-six—Farenholt, Macdonough, Corry, Sumner, Hull, San Diego, Calif.; Melvin, San Diego, Calif.

## Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. J. M. Reeves, Commander, Langley, San Diego; Aroostook, San Pedro; Gannet, San Diego, Calif.

## Submarine Divisions.

R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Holland (tender), S-28, S-24, San Diego, Calif.; S-27, S-29, S-25, S-26, Mare Island, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, at Mare Island, Calif.; S-4, S-6, S-9, San Diego, Calif.; S-7, S-8, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

## BASE FORCE.

Rear Adm. W. W. Phelps, Commander, Procyon (F), San Pedro, Calif.

Mine Squadron 2—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, Tanager, Hawaiian waters.

Train Squadron 1—Antares, Vestal, Mercy, Guantanamo Bay; Bridge, Hampton Roads, Va.; Brazos, Key West to Port Arthur, Tex.

Train Squadron 2—Relief, San Pedro; Kanawha, San Diego; Arctic to Mare Island, Calif.; Neches, San Diego, Calif.; Medusa, San Pedro; Cuyama, Coco Solo to San Pedro, Calif.

## FORCES IN ATLANTIC.

## SCOUTING FLEET.

Vice Adm. A. H. Robertson, Commander, Battleship Division.

Wyoming, at Hampton Roads, Va.; Utah, at Boston, Mass.; New York, at Norfolk, Va.; Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Light Cruiser Division.

Division Two—Richmond, New York Yard; Marble head, Bragman's Bluff, Nic.; Trenton, Guantanamo Bay.

Division Three—Detroit, Provincetown to sea; Milwaukee, New York Yard; Raleigh, Guantanamo Bay; Cincinnati, Balboa to Corinto, Nic.

## Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Adm. N. E. Irwin, Commander, Concord (flagship), Putnam, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Squadron Nine—Dallas (leader), Whitney, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Twenty-six—Worden, Converse, Dale, Billingsley, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Reid, Flusser, at Philadelphia.

## Division Twenty-seven—Osborne, Pearl

Lagoon, Nic.; Coghlan, Preston, Bruce, Norfolk, Va.; Lamson, Chas. Ausburne, Guantanamo Bay.

Division Thirty-eight—Borie, Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Nic.; John D. Edwards, Ceiba, Honduras; Smith-Thompson, Prinzapolka, Nic.; Barker, Balboa; Whipple, Tracy, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Fourteen—Hopkins (leader), Dobbin, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Division Forty—Kane, New York Yard; Lawrence, Norfolk Yard; Gilmer, Brooks, Hatfield, Humphreys, Guantanamo.

Division Forty-one—Childs, Sturtevant, Overton, Guantanamo Bay; McFarland, Norfolk, Va.; King, J. K. Paulding, Boston, Mass.

Division Forty-two—Barry, Goff, Sands, Williamson, Bainbridge, Guantanamo Bay; Reuben James, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. J. J. Raby, Commander, Wright, Teal, Hampton Roads, Va.; Sandpiper, Hampton Roads, Va.

## CONTROL FORCE.

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy.

U. S. S. Camden (F), Dry Tortugas, Fla. Mine Squadron 1—Shawmut, Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Lark, Mahan, Mallard, Maury, Boston, Mass.

Submarine Division—O-3, S-3, New London, Conn.; T-3, Philadelphia, Pa.; S-49, S-50, Dry Tortugas, Fla.; O-1, O-2, S-1, Portsmouth, N. H.

Bushnell (tender), S-13, S-11, S-10, S-12, Dry Tortugas, Fla.

S-19, S-20, S-23, S-21, S-22, Dry Tortugas, Fla.; S-18, New London, Conn.

O-4, O-6, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, Coco Solo, C. Z.

S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, S-47, Palboa, C. Z.; Arbonne, Bluefields, Nicaragua; V-1, V-2, V-3, Balboa.

## U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Adm. C. S. Williams, Commander in Chief, Flagship, Huron.

Pittsburgh (flagship), Shanghai, China. Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Asheville, Shanghai, China; Elcano, Ichang; General Alava, Olongapo, P. I.; Isabel, Hankow, China; Huron, Guam; Monocacy, at Ansin, China; Palos, Hankow; Pecos, Manila, P. I.; Kiukiang, China; Pigeon, Hankow; Sacramento, Shanghai, China; Villalobos, at Hankow, China; Helena, Hongkong, China; Pampanga, Canton, China.

## Destroyer Squadron.

Paul Jones (flagship), Manila, P. I.; Black Hawk (leader), Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirty-nine—Bulmer, Wuhu; McLeish, Woosung; Simpson, Nanking; Parrott, McCormick, Shanghai, China; Edsall, Manila, to Shanghai.

Division Forty-three—John D. Ford, Wuhu, China; Pillsbury, Woosung, China; Stewart, Manila, P. I.; Pope, Hankow; Peary, Shanghai, China; Truxton, Hankow, China.

Division Forty-five—Hulbert, Pruitt, Sicard, Preble, Wm. B. Preston, Olongapo, P. I.; Noa, Manila, P. I.

## Submarine Division.

Beaver (tender), S-31, S-35, S-30, S-36, S-37, S-34, Canopus (tender), S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, Manila, P. I.; S-33, Manila, P. I.

## Mine Detachment.

Rizal, Hart, Cavite, P. I.; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, Cavite, P. I.

## Air Force.

Jason, Manila; Avocet, Cavite, P. I.; Heron, Cavite, P. I.

## NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE.

Vice Adm. Guy H. Burrage, Commander, Memphis (flagship), Villefranche, France; Scorpion, Venice, Italy; Case, Isherwood, Villefranche, France; Lardner, Sharkey, Genoa, Italy; Breck, Toucey, Marseilles, France.

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Rear Adm. Julian L. Latimer, Commander.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Chaumont, Shanghai to Honolulu; Hannibal, Gulf of Batabano, Cuba; Nokomis, Isabella, Cuba; Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; Niagara, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Patoka, to Port Arthur, Texas.

MACNIDER SPEAKS ON DEFENSE. COL. HANFORD MACNIDER, Assistant Secretary of War, spoke at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at Washington, D. C. Jan. 14, on the subject of National Defense. He stressed the need of a well balanced Army, and for the necessity of following the National Defense Act, or of having a new act if it is not intended to carry it out.

NAVY MUNITION SITE BILL. CHAIRMAN BUTLER, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill (H. R. 16205) carrying \$3,500,000 for the establishment of a great Navy ammunition depot on a 100-mile square tract of land at Hawthorne, Utah.

## Navy Department Orders.

[Continued from Page 467.]

continue treat. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; Bosn. W. L. Hickey, to U. S. Wright; Ch. Rad. El. F. B. Finney, to U. S. S. Arizona; Ch. Pay Ck. D. W. Davidson, to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; Pay Ck. C. A. Murray, to U. S. S. Aroostook.

Jan. 11, 1927.

Capt. W. L. Littlefield, to U. S. S. Utah; O. G. Murfin, to Bu. of Nav.; Lt. Comdr. D. E. Barbery, to U. S. S. Ramapo; R. H. Wakeman, to U. S. S. Milwaukee; Lts. T. O. Cullins, to Naval Academy; E. S. Earnhardt, to Naval Academy; F. Kinne, to U. S. S. Contocook as commanding officer; J. A. McDonnell, to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.; V. H. Ragsdale, to Bu. Aero.

Lts. (j.g.) J. E. Baker, to VS Sqdn. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; W. P. Cogswell, VO Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt. (U. S. S. Arizona); J. G. Crommelin, jr., to VS Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; W. P. Davis, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Texas); D. W. Harrigan, to VS Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; J. J. Lenhart, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Florida); G. C. Morgan, to resignation accepted Jan. 31, 1927; J. E. Pixton, to VS Sqdn. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; S. C. Ring, to VS Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; F. C. Sutton, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.

Ens. H. Armor, to VS Sqdn. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; S. E. Burroughs, jr., to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; W. M. Beakley, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; W. V. Davis, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; F. E. Deam, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; C. E. Ekstrom, to VS Sqdn. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.

Ens. N. W. Ellis, to VS Sqdn. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; T. J. Hedding, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; L. R. Herring, to such duty may be assigned Dest. Sqdns., Battle Flt.; W. W. Harvey, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; H. V. Hopkins, to Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; L. W. Johnson, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; H. B. Miller, to VS Sqdn. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.

Ens. L. K. Rice, to VS Sqdn. 5, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; J. T. Shannon, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; R. R. Waller, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; R. C. Young, to VS Sqdn. 1, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt. Lts. (j.g.) C. T. Alexander (M. C.), to U. S. S. Seagull; F. W. Lepeska (D. C.), to U. S. S. Tennessee.

Lts. L. C. Graham (S. C.), to Asiatic Sta.; F. Humbeutler (S. C.), to Asiatic Station. Ch. Bosn. W. De Fries, to U. S. S. Vestal; J. Sperdl, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., League Island, Philadelphia, Pa. Bosn. M. H. Clark, to treat Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Fiddler, Jr., to U. S. S. Brant; Ch. Mach. J. Hauser, to Asiatic Station. Pharm. Elliott R. Baker, to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Jan. 12, 1927.

Comdr. C. S. Joyce, to Navy Yard, New York. Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hoe, to Naval Academy; L. L. Lindley, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. M. Maile, to Nav. Air Sta., Coco Solo, C. Z., as commanding officer; W. C. Wickham, to Naval Academy.

Lts. W. Butler, Jr., to VS Sqdn. 3, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; E. A. J. Poehlmann, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I. F. B. Stump, to Nav. Air Sta., Nav. Oper.

## NAVY BILLS UP FOR ACTION.

NAVAL legislation, now that the Appropriations Bill has passed over to the Senate, is practically at a stand still in the House of Representatives.

While the Committee on Naval Affairs is going ahead with the consideration of the various bills before it, it is considered that the only possible chance of bringing any of the pending legislation before the House is by unanimous consent for a suspension of the Rules. This is thought to be very unlikely as there are already more bills upon the House Calendar than it will be possible

Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; G. Walker, to San Francisco. Lt. (j.g.) R. S. Ransehouse, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.

Ens. D. Harris, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; T. J. Kirkland, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; J. I. Taylor, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; M. S. Teller, to VS Sqdn. 6, Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt. Lts. (j.g.) R. R. Creech (D. C.), to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; E. G. Hangen (Ch. C.), to continue duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Bosn. G. J. Duck, det. U. S. S. Huron, to U. S. S. Manopac. Bosn. M. M. Angleton, det. U. S. S. Mahopae, to Asiatic Sta.; J. L. Hunter, det. U. S. S. Pinola, to U. S. S. Pelican; J. O. Strickland, det. U. S. S. Pelican, to command U. S. S. Allegheny; J. L. Wheelock, to duty U. S. S. Pinola. Ch. Mach. J. B. Nolan, det. U. S. S. Rigel, to U. S. S. Dobbin Ch. Carps. M. S. Saylor, det. U. S. S. Seattle, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; J. P. Emms, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., to U. S. S. Idaho; G. J. Schindale, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to U. S. S. Arctic.

The following Asiatic orders were received from CinC Asiatic, dated Jan. 1, 1927: Ens. H. R. Robinson, to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.

## NAVY PROMOTION STATUS.

January 12.

Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Capt. N. W. Post, Comdr. A. S. Dysart, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Carson, Lt. W. F. Ramsey, Lt. (j.g.) W. A. Graham.

## Medical Corps.

Rear Adm. C. H. T. Lowndes, Capt. J. P. Haynes, Comdr. J. B. Helm, Lt. Comdr. E. L. McDermott, Lt. J. M. Brewster.

## Dental Corps.

Comdr. C. Mack, Lt. Comdr. P. H. MacInnis, Lt. Raymond D. Reid.

## Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. H. H. Hicks, Capt. R. H. Johnson, Comdr. H. C. Gwynne, Lt. Comdr. C. R. Murray, Lt. E. T. Stewart, jr., Lt. (j.g.) J. C. Molder.

## Chaplain Corps.

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. F. L. Albert, Lt. S. W. Salisbury, Lt. (j.g.) (Act. Chap.) C. D. Long.

## Construction Corps.

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. A. H. Van Keuren, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Wade, Lt. R. R. Kelly.

## Civil Engineer Corps.

Rear Adm. F. R. Harris, Capt. F. H. Cooke, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bear, Lt. E. D. Miller.

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## Marine Corps Orders.

Jan. 8, 1927.

Lt. Col. H. H. Kipp, retired as of Jan. 3, 1927; Maj. R. S. Kingsbury, to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.; Capt. J. W. Thomason, jr., to Headquarters Marine Corps; Mar. Grns. J. J. Harrington, to MB, NS, Guam; F. Lueders, to MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.; H. Ogden, to NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Jan. 12, 1927.

Capt. L. J. Hughes, detailed as an Assistant Quartermaster; Mar. Grn. E. Kellison, to MD, Naval Prison, Mare Island, Calif.

## U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS.

January 12, 1927.

Last Commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. D. C. Dougal. Col. P. M. Rixey, jr. Lt. Col. L. S. Willis. Lt. Col. B. S. Berry. Maj. G. A. Stowel. Maj. K. E. Rockey. Capt. J. P. Brown. Capt. Donald Spicer. 1st Lt. J. B. Weaver. 1st Lt. Chas. C. Brown



## Army Ration Equal to Navy's Sought By Congressman James

[Continued from First Page.]

of canned vegetables; for one pound of condensed milk or evaporated cream, one quart of fresh milk; for three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned or preserved fruit, nine ounces of fresh fruit; and for twelve ounces of flour or eight ounces of rice or other starch food, or twelve ounces of canned vegetables, three gills of beans or peas; in lieu of the weekly allowance of one-quarter pound of macaroni, four ounces of cheese, one-half pint of vinegar or sauce, one-quarter ounce of spices, three pounds of sugar, or one and a half pounds of condensed milk, or one pound of coffee, or one and a half pounds of canned fruit, or four pounds of fresh vegetables, or four pounds of flour.

"Any article comprised in the Army ration may be issued in excess of the authorized quantity, provided there be an underissue of the same value in some other article or articles."

### Secretary Davis Testifies.

The report which accompanies the bill contains portions of the testimony given by Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster General, which are reproduced below with additional testimony given by them:

Secretary Davis: I think the question of the proper amount, quality and kind of food that men get is of vital importance in any line of activity and particularly so in the military service, and also the question as to whether the men in the Army are getting the same ration, comparatively, as the men in the other armed services.

The ration, as you know, at the present time, in the 1928 Budget, is based on the figure of 35.74 cents, and the actual cost of the ration today is on the basis of 36.12 cents. That is too small, I think, as shown by the fact that in practically every case I know of where any funds are available, company funds or post exchange funds, or any thing of that sort, they are actually being used and have been used for years in supplementing the ration. It does not seem to me that is a fair proposition. In other words, the profits of these post exchanges and similar funds are really taken from the men themselves and, if those profits are put back into the feeding of the men, they are actually paying a certain part of their own food cost.

### Morale Is Lowered.

The fact that we have a very low ration has a bad effect on the morale, generally, I think; it naturally would have that effect. It is inefficient, because the company officers, the men who are directly in charge of feeding the men, have to devote a great deal of their time and a great deal of their ingenuity in trying to piece out the ration and do everything they possibly can to make the ration as good as it can be made under the circumstances, and I know, from my own personal experience as a company officer, it does take a good deal of your time, thought, and energy that perhaps should be devoted to other things.

The situation is unfortunate in having a different ration for the Army from the Navy and Marine Corps, because, of course, in a great many cases, at least two of the services and sometimes three of the services are quartered very close to one another and in that way the soldier feels he is discriminated against if he sees the men in the other service getting a very much better ration than he has.

### Other Services Fare Better.

I think the Navy ration is something like 55 cents and the Marine Corps is perhaps slightly less—54 and something, I think. The influence of that difference is, of course, very bad for the morale of the soldier, because he feels he is not getting as good treatment as the sailor or the marine.

Mr. Quinn: Mr. Secretary, you will back this up, if this committee reports this bill out? Your department backs up this bill, I understand, and we can say that on the floor of the House?

Secretary Davis: We believe the ration should be increased; I do not think there is any question about it.

Mr. Speaker: . . . Is this an arbitrary figure fixed by somebody, or do you go to the Budget and say we need so much for rations, and does the Budget give you exactly what you ask for?

General Cheatham: Our estimate is based upon actual experience. The estimate for the fiscal year 1928 is made something like 18 months ahead of the time we actually spend the money; therefore, our only basis for the estimate is past experience for the present year. We do not gamble on an increase or decrease; we give you the figures based upon our experience.

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## Comparison of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Rations\*

Item	Army	Navy	Marine Corps
Beef	14 ounces	28 ounces, or	19.6 ounces.
Bacon	3.6 ounces	20 ounces†	6 ounces.
Flour	18 ounces	18 ounces††	18 ounces.
Baking powder	0.08 ounces	(‡)	0.08 ounce.
Vegetables:			
Beans, dry	1.2 ounce	3 gills, or	0.3 gill.
Rice	0.8 ounce	8 ounces, or	
Potatoes, fresh	14 ounces	28 ounces§	16.8 ounces.
Onions	4 ounces		5.6 ounces.
Tomatoes	2 ounces	0.5712 ounce	1.2 ounces.
Coffee, R. and G.	1.12 ounces	2 ounces, or	1.3 ounces.
Cocoa		2 ounces, or	0.3 ounce.
Tea		0.05 ounce	0.05 ounce.
Sugar	3.2 ounces	4 ounces	4 ounces.
Milk, evaporated	0.5 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce.
Butter	0.25 ounce	2 ounces	2 ounces.
Oleomargarine	0.25		

\*Only the major items of diet are given above.

†Or 16 ounces canned meat, or 20 ounces salt meats, or 28 ounces fresh fish, or 28 ounces poultry, or 8 eggs.

††Or 16 ounces hard bread, or 20 ounces fresh bread.

‡Yeast, baking powder, and flavoring extracts are allowed in such quantities as may be necessary.

§Or other fresh vegetables.

up to that time which, in this case, was 35.74 cents. But at the end of the fiscal year, when we received our full report from the field, that ration had averaged a cost of 36.12. So, in our estimate for 1928, we unintentionally are a little below what it actually cost us for 1926.

Mr. Speaker: In other words, you have no complaint, so far as the Budget or Congress is concerned, growing out of the claim that the allowance is insufficient, in view of the fact they have given you just exactly what you asked for?

### Estimates Made Up Early.

General Cheatham: We have no complaint whatever when our estimate is granted us. Our estimate, however, is based upon the best we can tell you at the time the estimate is made up. We cannot foresee the future.

May I make it clear, if it is not already clear, that we furnish the components of the ration, regardless of what it costs; the soldier gets those components. We try to tell Congress, as honestly as we may, what they will cost; but we are asked to tell it a year ahead of which we buy it.

### Gen. Summerall Explains Problem.

General Summerall: In speaking to the committee, I feel a great obligation to speak for what I believe the Army would say for itself from its own convictions and from my associations with it.

In coming through all the grades in the service—for a number of years I was a company commander or battery commander—I had to deal with this problem of feeding my men. I was never able to feed them on the ration in any manner which would conduce to their well-being or happiness. I found that they responded more quickly to good food and good living than to any one of their conditions of living. It was my greatest problem not to train or discipline, or to carry out the ordinary military requirements, but to feed my men. As a captain, I was compelled to resort to every subterfuge I could find to raise money to add to the mess. I sold everything I dared to sell, as junk, and was compelled to use a considerable per cent of my men and overhead to carry on such activities as gardens, chickens, cows, and so on, to eke out the mess. The labor was worth while and brought an abundant return in increased contentment and efficiency of the command.

For a number of years I have been commanding a corps or a division, and I have found this same condition to obtain among the organizations. For several years I have placed on my annual report, after my inspections, an urgent recommendation for an increase in the ration. These conditions were emphasized in Hawaii where my men lived in close proximity to the Navy, who were very much better subsisted and, as I believe, with a corresponding improvement in morale and discipline.

I am thoroughly in favor of the increase in the ration as contemplated by the bill, to the equivalent of the Navy ration, under like conditions of living. I believe it is essential and will bring an abundant return in reducing desertions, in increased morale and discipline and in efficiency.

### Slight Increased Cost.

Mr. Furlow: . . . just what would this bill cost to carry it out?

General Summerall: \$6,432,688.

Mr. Furlow: I do not mean that, General; I mean how much would it increase it from, say, 35 cents; how much more will it be per man?

General Summerall: The difference between the estimated cost of the present ration and the estimated cost of the ration as provided by H. R. 16077, with the modification to be suggested by the Quartermaster General, of about 15 cents per ration will be the amount I stated, \$6,432,688.

Mr. Furlow: That is based upon present costs?

General Summerall: Present costs.

Mr. Furlow: And your total increase in the item for rations: Is that based upon an Army of 115,000 or upon an Army of 118,750?

General Summerall: This difference I have given you is based upon an Army of 115,000 men.

### Ration Costs Rise.

Mr. Furlow: We have in the record a statement to the effect that the enlistment ceased—that is, recruiting ceased—from about July of last year, and whereas Con-

gress expected an Army of 118,000 when the appropriations were made last year, our Army has been decreased to about 110,000 at the present time.

General Summerall: Yes.

Mr. Furlow: Has this been due to a failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient money for the ration?

General Summerall: No.

Mr. Furlow: It has not?

General Summerall: No; nothing to do with the ration money.

Mr. Furlow: Then, whereas we appropriated money for 118,000 last year and only have 110,000, we are making a saving in rations now, or has that money been spent in some other way?

General Summerall: The appropriation for 1927 was based upon an estimated cost of 33 cents and at the present moment it is costing over 35 cents, so that we are paying much more for the ration for 1927, for the 110,000 men, than we estimated the ration would cost for 118,750 men.

Mr. Furlow: Now, I understand General, when you appeared before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, as I think has been stated to this committee, you requested an increase of 5 cents in the ration; is that correct?

### Would Have Asked More.

General Summerall: Yes, sir.

Mr. Furlow: I anticipate you would have asked for more if you had not been under a limiting figure?

General Summerall: I would have asked for a ration as given in this bill if I had felt justified in doing so at that time.

Mr. Furlow: This bill has been thoroughly studied by the War Department, I apprehend, and has the approval of the department in all of its aspects, except for the recommendations to be made by your department?

General Summerall: Yes.

Mr. Fisher: Is there any evidence to show that the boys and young fellows in the Navy and Marine Corps are overfed under the ration that is given them?

General Cheatham: Not to my observation, sir.

Mr. Garrett: Do you think that the Army men have been underfed with the ration they had?

General Cheatham: It was shown, Mr. Garrett, before you came in, sir, that the Army itself, the enlisted men, through some source other than governmental, increase the ration by 18 per cent from the post exchange funds and from other private funds furnished by the soldiers themselves.

Mr. Garrett: And but for that, they would have been underfed; is that the idea?

General Cheatham: The question of underfed is a rather difficult one. They would not have starved. The components of the ration have a certain definite number of calories which will keep you in good health, but there is not the variety, there is not the standards in the standards of living which the rest of the country has built up to, and the ration is not satisfactory; it is not a pleasing ration to the palate.

## COOLIDGE URGES AIR FUNDS.

**P**RESIDENT COOLIDGE has recommended to Congress that the budget estimates for new airplanes to be purchased before July 1, 1929, be increased from \$4,000,000 to \$4,495,000.

It was explained at the War Department that the President had asked for the increase for the purpose of ordering 20 additional attack planes for the Army Air Corps.

The 20 additional attack planes will extend the order for 25 similar ships and are expected to be delivered with little delay. They will be assigned to the Air Corps attack group at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Tex. All of the 45 attack planes, on order or to be ordered, will be similarly assigned and complete the equipment of this group.

## NAVAL DENTAL CORPS.

**A** COMPETITIVE examination to fill seven vacancies in the Naval Dental Corps will be held at the Naval Medical School beginning January 24. It will include both theoretical and clinical subjects and will continue for about 10 days. If seven of the candidates from civil life are successful in the examination, they will be recommended for appointment as assistant dental surgeons and the Dental Corps will be filled to its allowed strength for the current fiscal year.

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## OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. NW., Washington, D. C.

WITH the death of Capt. Martin E. Trench (retired), U. S. Navy, on January 6, 1927, at Worcester, Mass., there passed from the naval service one of its most distinguished officers. Born in Minnesota in 1869 he was appointed to the Naval Academy 20 years later.

There, on account of his great strength and playing ability, he became one of the most prominent football players in the United States and captained the Naval Academy team. After he had been graduated from the Naval Academy he was appointed Assistant Engineer, serving as such at the New York Navy Yard and upon the ill-fated U. S. S. Maine. During the war with Spain, he served with distinction upon the U. S. S. Resolute. He saw service upon many other ships. As assistant detail officer in the Bureau of Navigation in 1912 he was noted for his fairness and justice with which his recommendations and details were handled. Throughout the World War he commanded the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, where his services won for him a Navy Cross, "for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility." Subsequent to his detachment there, among other duties, he commanded the U. S. S. North Dakota, was Captain of the Yard, Philadelphia, and later Commandant of the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. Perhaps his most distinguished service in recent years was that as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

He went to the Islands in 1925, at a time when insular politics had occasioned unfavorable and sometimes bitter comments in the press of the United States. But the characteristics for which Governor Trench had so long been noted in the Service soon made themselves felt. Senator Bingham, who recently visited the Islands, publicly gave testimonial to the tact and ability of the Governor. His departure from the Islands on leave from which he was never to return, was the signal for an unprecedented demonstration of confidence and of good will on the part of the civilian population of St. Thomas. He was buried at Arlington, Jan. 8, with naval honors. Among those who attended the funeral were the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Eberle Captain and Mrs. Pinney, Captain Addison, Captain and Mrs. Pollock, Senator Bingham of Connecticut, the wife of Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island, and Cap-

tain Ralph Earle, U. S. N., at whose home Captain Trench died. Handsome wreaths smothered the grave. Floral tributes of great beauty from the people of St. Thomas and St. John, the Island of St. Croix, the Harbor Board of St. Thomas, Colonial Council members, Robert Skeoch and Douglas Armstrong, and the Department of Education, the U. S. S. Grebe, the station ship at St. Thomas, and from the Torpedo Station at Newport covered the coffin. The honorary pall bearers were Rear Admirals Campbell and Blakeley, Captains Clark, Crosley, Wells and Baker. Captain Trench leaves a widow and a son.

Radiograms of condolence were sent to Mrs. M. E. Trench by the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Governor of Porto Rico and all the Colonial Councils.

Mrs. Newton E. Mason, wife of Rear Adm. Mason, U. S. N., Retired, of Washington, D. C., and Coronado, Calif., died at her Coronado home on Jan. 6, 1927, of cerebral hemorrhage. Beside her husband she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Samuel B. Brewer, wife of Lieutenant Brewer, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Altair, who resides in Coronado; a brother, Dr. John C. Hancock, of Dubuque, Iowa, and a sister, Mrs. Walter H. Allen, wife of Captain Allen, U. S. N., public works officer at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash.

Mrs. Marion Clark Troupe, wife of Lt. James Emerson Troupe, U. S. A., died Jan. 2, 1927, in Honolulu, T. H., following a two years' illness. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Clark of San Francisco, Calif. Besides her husband and parents, a five-year-old son survives.

Brig. Gen. John J. O'Connell, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Civil, Indian, Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 4, 1927, was buried with military honors at Arlington, Va. The pallbearers were Major Gens. C. P. Summerall, John L. Clem, David C. Shanks and Charles T. Menoher, and Col. W. H. Tschappat and K. J. Hampton, U. S. A. General O'Connell, who was born in Ireland, Dec. 16, 1840, entered the Regular Army as a private of Engineers, Feb. 3, 1865, and won his first commission in 1864 as a second lieutenant. He was retired as a brigadier general Dec. 16, 1904.

Mr. J. Robert Koerper, younger son of the late Col. Egon A. Koerper, and brother of the late Lt. Col. Conrad E. Koerper, died suddenly of heart trouble at his home in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1927, at the age of 47.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Meba Fretwell Koerper and daughter, Miss Mary Ellen Koerper; his mother, Mrs. E. A. Koerper, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Snowden and Miss Anna C. Koerper, all of Washington, D. C. Mr. Koerper was closely identified with Savannah, having lived there for many years.

Col. Alexander L. Dade, U. S. A., retired, who died at Hopkinsville, Ky., January 8, 1927, was buried in Arlington, Va., January 12, with military honors. Colonel Dade was born in Kentucky, July 18, 1863, and was a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1887, when he was assigned to the 13th Infantry. He was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in 1888 and subsequently served with the 2d, 3d, 13th and 9th Cavalry. He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department in 1912, was assigned to the 9th Cavalry in 1914, and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry in 1915. He was appointed brigadier general, Signal Corps, temporarily in 1913. Colonel Dade was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the Army War College.

His first duties after graduation were on the frontier in New Mexico and Arizona. He served among other duties in the Philippines in 1899, being major of the 48th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and also served on the staff of Gen. S. B. M. Young, commanding Cavalry Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, during the campaign in northern Luzon. He was in charge of military and civil affairs of the northern portion of the Province of La Union. Colonel Dade made a second tour in May, 1902, to the Philippines, where he remained until April, 1904. He was on Mexican border service and was retired from active service June 25, 1920, for disability incident thereto.

Lt. George C. Drinen, U. S. N., retired, residing at 73 Somers St., Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly January 9, 1927, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Madison, 538 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y. He is survived by his widow.

Comdr. Edgar Frisby, U. S. N., retired, naval astronomer on duty at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., died January 8, 1927, in his 89th year. He was a professor of mathematics, and during his long service made many noteworthy computations of astronomical value. He was retired in 1890. He made valuable computations of the orbit of the comet of 1882, and at the time of his retirement had charge of the 12-inch equatorial at the observatory.

Born in England, Comdr. Frisby was awarded the B. A. degree at the University of Toronto in 1863 and the M. A. degree at that institution two years later. Afterward he taught mathematics in Canada and later at Northwestern University.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Laura Ebert Frisby; a son, E. Raymond Frisby, and a daughter, Miss Florence Frisby.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

### BORN.

**DELL**—Born to Lt. (j. g.) Thomas M. Dell, jr., U. S. N., and Mrs. Dell, of Baltimore, Md., at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 27, 1926, a daughter, Jeanne Lee.

**DYER**—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Fritz M. Dyer, U. S. A., a daughter, Sara Elizabeth, on Jan. 1, 1927, at Post Hospital, Fort Snelling, Minn.

**FULLER**—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Sam G. Fuller, U. S. A., of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., a son, on Jan. 6, 1927, at El Paso, Texas.

**HOWARD**—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Howard, U. S. A., a daughter, Morgia, on Nov. 4, 1926, at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China.

**MILLENER**—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 22, 1926, to Lt. George A. Millener, 12th Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Millener, a son, who has been named George Alvin Millener, jr.

**RINGER**—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Merritt G. Ringer, M. C., U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 6, 1927, a son.

**SIMPSON**—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Oliver T. Simpson, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling, Minn., a daughter, Betty Lou, on Jan. 3, 1927.

**STILLMAN**—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Edmund H. Stillman, U. S. A., a son, on Dec. 26, 1926, at Berkeley, Calif.

**WHITE**—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas B. White, U. S. M. C., of San Diego, Calif., a son, Thomas Bowman, jr., on Dec. 30, 1926.

### MARRIED.

**BRINSMAD-BILLINGS**—Married at Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1926, Mrs. Bertha M. Billings and Major Daniel B. Brinsmade, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

**BUSBEE-ULINE**—Married at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 27, 1926, Miss Lou Taylor Uline, daughter of Col. Willis Uline, U. S. A., to Maj. Charles Manly Busbee, F. A., U. S. A.

**FLOYD-BAUMAN**—Married at Fort William McKinley, P. I., Nov. 30, 1926, Miss Dorothy Estelle Bauman, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. J. Warren Bauman, U. S. A., to Lt. Ray Brooks Floyd, U. S. A.

**HARRIES-LOVELAND**—Married at New York City, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1927, Major Gen. George H. Harries, O. R. C., and Mrs. Alice Loveland.

**MURPHY-GARRISON**—Married at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 28, 1926, Miss Ruth Edmund Garrison, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. H. A. Garrison, M. C., U. S. N., and Lt. (j. g.) Marion Emerson Murphy, U. S. N.

### DIED.

**DADE**—Died at Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 8, 1927, Col. Alexander L. Dade, U. S. A., retired.

**DRINEN**—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1927, Lt. George C. Drinen, U. S. N., retired.

**EARLE**—Died Jan. 4, 1927, in Los Angeles, Calif., Judge Lucien Earle, father of Comdr. John B. Earle, U. S. N. Funeral services were held on Jan. 7 under auspices of the Knights Templar, of which Mr. Earle was a member.

**FRISBY**—Died on Jan. 7, 1927, at his residence in Washington, D. C., Comdr. Edgar Frisby, U. S. N., retired.

**HUNTER**—Died on Jan. 8, 1927, Mrs. Helen Lake Hunter, wife of Col. Charles H. Hunter, U. S. A., retired, of Princeton, N. J. Interment at Princeton.

**KOERPER**—Died suddenly of heart

Col. James Clark Sanford, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., retired, died while at sea en route from Tunis, Tunisia, to Marseille, France, on Dec. 25, 1926. At the time of his death Colonel Sanford, in company with Mrs. Sanford, was on his way to the United States via France after an extensive tour of Europe and Northern Africa. Besides his widow, Colonel Sanford leaves a brother, Mr. Frederick H. Sanford, of New York, and a daughter, Mrs. John A. Fletcher, of Annapolis, Md.

Capt. John A. Spilman, formerly of the Construction Corps, U. S. N., who resigned in 1920, died at his home in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 9, 1927, after a short illness with pneumonia.

Captain Spilman was born April 15, 1878, in Warrenton, Va., the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Spilman. He was graduated from the Naval Academy with distinction in the class of 1900. After serving a year at sea on the U. S. S. Vixen he was selected to take a post graduate course in Naval Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He graduated with the Master of Science degree. He served at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, as superintending constructor for the Navy at the Bath Iron Works in Maine, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, at the Navy Department in Washington, and at the New York Navy Yard where he had charge of the construction of the U. S. battleships New Mexico and Tennessee.

In 1913 he married Miss Lucile Martin, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., and Baltimore. He is survived by his wife, three children, John A., Jr., Edgar and Lucile; his mother, Mrs. Henningham L. Spilman, of Richmond, Va.; his sisters, Mrs. Henningham Scott Hess, of New York, and Mrs. David Leake, of Richmond, Va., and his brother, Mr. Robert Scott Spilman, of Charleston, W. Va.

At the time of his resignation from the Navy, he had attained the rank of Captain in the Construction Corps. "He held to an unusual degree," writes an officer, "the esteem and affection of his brother officers and had the qualities of the mind and of the heart which inspired the loyalty and devotion of his subordinates—true characteristics of an officer and a gentleman which he was in the highest sense of the words."

trouble at his home in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1927, at the age of 47, Mr. J. Robert Koerper, younger son of the late Col. Egon A. Koerper, and brother of the late Lt. Col. Conrad E. Koerper.

**LANNING**—Died at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1927, Georgia Plummer Lanning, youngest daughter of Brig. Gen. E. H. Plummer, U. S. A., ret., and Mrs. Plummer, and wife of Ray S. Lanning, of Ithaca, N. Y.

**MASON**—Died at Coronado, Calif., on Jan. 6, 1927, Mrs. Dora E. Mason, wife of Rear Adm. Newton E. Mason, U. S. N., retired, mother of Mrs. Samuel B. Brewer, who is the wife of Lieutenant Brewer, U. S. N., step-daughter of Rear Adm. J. R. Hempmill, U. S. N., retired, and sister of Mrs. Walter H. Allen, wife of Captain Allen, U. S. N.

**MITCHELL**—Died at Station Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 4, 1927, infant son of Lt. and Mrs. William L. Mitchell, 22nd Inf., U. S. A.

**O'CONNELL**—Died at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 4, 1927, Brig. Gen. John J. O'Connell, U. S. A., retired.

**RIELY**—Died on Jan. 10, 1927, at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Sarah Covington Kerr Riely, wife of M. Midland Riely, of Charleston, W. Va., and sister of Capt. Leeds C. Kerr, U. S. N., retired, of Montgomery County, Md.

**ROBINETTE**—Died on Jan. 9, 1927, at Chevy Chase, Md., Mrs. Agnes Boole Robinette, widow of Lt. Augustine Robinette, 3d Md. Inf., aged 75 years. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

**SANFORD**—Died while at sea en route from Tunis, Tunisia, to Marseille, France, on Dec. 25, 1926, Col. James Clark Sanford, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., retired.

**SCHAEFFER**—Died on Jan. 7, 1927, at the residence of his son, Lt. Calvin W. Schaeffer, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C., Mr. Jasper E. Schaeffer. Besides his son, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Schaeffer. Interment was at Fegaville, Md.

**SPILLMAN**—Died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 9, 1927, Capt. John A. Spilman, formerly U. S. N.

**TROUPE**—Died Jan. 2, 1927, in Honolulu, T. H., following a two years' illness, Mrs. Marion Clark Troupe, wife of Lt. James Emerson Troupe, U. S. A.

## U. S. COAST GUARD.

### COAST GUARD CADETS CRUISE.

THE Mojave sailed from New London, Conn., on a short practice cruise to the Chesapeake Bay and return with the first and second classes of cadets from the Coast Guard Academy. Commander H. D. Hinckley, Superintendent of the Academy, acted as commanding officer of the Mojave during the trip. While visiting Annapolis the Coast Guard Academy basketball team played the team of the United States Naval Academy.

### COAST GUARD ORDERS

Secretary of the Treasury—A. W. Mellon, Asst. Secretary of the Treasury—Lt. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A.  
Commandant—Rear Adm. F. C. Billard.  
Aide to Commandant—Lt. Comdr. S. S. Yeandle.

Bos'ns. (L) C. Bentham assigned Atlantic City Station, N. J.; (L) Geo. T. Byrd assigned Green Run Inlet Station, Va.; (L) Geo. W. Bromley assigned Metomkin Inlet Station, Va.; Pay Clerk (T) J. R. Harris assigned McCall, New York.

C. Mo. M. M. Rolfe D. Hallenecrutz, Base 4, appointed Machinist (T) assigned temporary duty American Brown Boveri Electric Corp., Camden, N. J.

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# AERONAUTICS AND RADIO

## Secretary Warner Outlines Navy Aviation Procurement

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AERONAUTICS E. P. WARNER, in an address to members of the Automotive Equipment Association in New York City a few days ago outlined the process of securing Naval Aviation equipment and gave a very comprehensive view of the problems facing both the Navy and the manufacturers in developing material.

He said in part, "There are several factors which sharply differentiate the purchase of naval or military aircraft from ordinary purchase by private enterprise. Most notable, of course, is the fact that there can be no open market buying in the absence of standardized products in continuous manufacture. When a bus line wants new equipment, or when the Army has need of motor trucks, they can go forth and buy at a fixed price and after having ample opportunity for the examination and test of samples. The same thing is coming to be true of certain types of airplanes for private or commercial use, but the military or naval machine is in almost all cases a specialized product differing considerably from any design for nonmilitary function.

### Army and Navy Purchase.

"The Army and Navy is the only potential purchaser and the very life of that part of the industry which devotes itself especially to the building of military machines depends on continuous accommodation to naval and military needs. Instead of competing for the favor of many individual buyers of varying tastes, the manufacturer must aim his efforts at a single one, or two, if the Army and Navy be counted separately, and failing to gain favor in that restricted market he would be left high and dry. It follows that it is essential there be some sort of guidance from governmental sources of the direction of design and construction, and that the cost of the manufacturer's experimental work has finally to be borne, either directly or indirectly, by the budget of the Government services as a necessary part of the price of developing each year airplanes superior to those of the year before. \* \* \*

"The Navy's first design competition under the new law has just closed. In practical working out, the second alternative divides into three more. The manufacturer may submit a design which appears promising enough so that the Navy Department gives him a contract for building an experimental unit at Government expense. He may, on the other hand, build the airplane at his own expense on speculation, with only incidental consultation with the Department to make sure that its desires are being met, and submit it as a finished product which will be purchased if it is satisfactory on test.

### Quality Depends on Trials.

"Experiment must continue and the quality of the airplanes that the Navy has available at any given time is dependent largely upon the range of experiments carried out two or three or four years previously and consequently upon the amount of money available for experimental purposes at that time. During the last three years the total amount allocated to experiment and development and research work in the Naval Appropriation Bill has run around \$1,700,000 per year. \* \* \*

"Although there is sufficient multiplication of units to make important economies practicable in the production orders as compared with the experimental ones, true mass production of naval airplanes in the United States can hardly be anticipated in peace-time. Of all types of airplanes, fighting, bombing, observation, training and so on, combined, the Navy purchased 302 during the year ending June 30, 1926, and has planned for a total of 285 during the year coming to an end on June 30 next. For the fiscal year 1928, the Appropriation Bill as reported to and passed by the House of Representatives provides for only 155 new machines. The five-year program for naval aviation passed at the last session of the Congress and

## Aeronautical Notes.

AMERICAN aircraft, powered with American air-cooled engines, in commercial operation in the United States and Canada flew 1,774,268.8 during 1926, or the equivalent of 71 times around the earth.

This remarkable record has been submitted to the Hon. William P. MacCracken, jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, for inclusion in the statistics of commercial air operations for 1926. The record was composed from answers to a questionnaire sent to 33 commercial air operators using Wright Whirlwind Engines on 18 different types of planes which made an average speed for the year of 90 miles per hour.

On all these flights there were only three forced landings due to failure of a motor part with no injuries or fatalities.

In preparing the report figures were used which showed a total of 16,462.5 hours flown and an actual mileage of 1,629,343.8 up to December 1, 1926. It was estimated that for the month of December 1,503 hours would be flown and 144,925 miles covered, bringing the total up to that given above.

The year just closed was a great milestone for the United States air mail service. All speed records previously established were shattered during the year, it was announced this week by the Postoffice Department. The speed records hung up during the year were as follows:

From Chicago to New York, 4 hours and 20 minutes, previous record, 4 hours and 35 minutes; New York to Cleveland, 2 hours and 21 minutes, previous record, 2 hours and 52 minutes; Cleveland to Chicago, 1 hour and 59 minutes, previous record, 2 hours and 7 minutes; Chicago to Omaha, 2 hours and 50 minutes, previous record, 3 hours and 4 minutes; Cheyenne to Salt Lake City, 2 hours and 40 minutes, previous record, 3 hours and 2 minutes; Salt Lake City to Reno, 3 hours and 27 minutes, previous record, 3 hours and 47 minutes.

The Postoffice Department has discarded the DeHaviland type of plane for the Douglas plane, which, it was said, has increased the speed 15 miles an hour.

The Army Air Corps in Panama recently was called upon to render rather unusual assistance. An aged woman had been brought from her home in the Chiriqui country in the Republic of Panama to the hospital in Panama City for treatment. She was advised that nothing could be done to improve her condition and that her death was only a matter of a short time. She immediately requested that she be returned by airplane to her home to die among her own people.

Successful tests of the Wright Cyclone, a new air-cooled airplane motor developed for the exclusive use of the Navy, were held Jan. 8 at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's plant at Patterson, N. J.

Developing 550 horsepower and said to be the most powerful in the world, the new engine is expected to greatly improve the performance of the heavier types of service planes.

The production of this engine is in line with the Navy program of developing a 200, 300 and 500 horsepower engine. Five of these Wright Cyclones, three direct drive and two geared engines, have been ordered by the Navy and will be used in the new heavy planes. Its weight is about 800 pounds.

duly signed by the President, provided that at the end of five years there should be on hand 1,000 airplanes useful in war. Since the normal attrition of naval air equipment by destruction, or becoming obsolete and unfit for war-time use, hovers around 30 per cent, it will be necessary when the goal thus set is reached to adopt a standard rate of purchase of about 300 airplanes per year for replacement."

## Navy Station Will Broadcast United Service Band Concert

THE Navy radio station NAA at Arlington, Va., will shortly broadcast concerts by the new 75-piece orchestra known as the "United Service Orchestra," sponsored by the Pan-American Union. The orchestra will be under the joint conductorship of Lieut. Charles Benter, director of the Navy Band, and Capt. W. J. Stannard, director of the Army Band.

## CUDDIHY CONQUERS ANDES.

ANOTHER American aviator has conquered the Andes, one of the world's highest and most perilous mountain ranges.

Flying from Buenos Aires, Argentina, Lieut. George T. Cuddihy, U. S. N., alighted at the Rosque Air Station near Santiago, Chile, January 11.

The airman used the same machine, a single-seater, in which Lieut. James H. Doolittle, U. S. A., flew from Santiago, Chile, to Buenos Aires last September.

Lieut. Cuddihy was the world record holder for seaplane speed until the Italian Bernardi snatched the crown from him in the Schneider Cup race.

He is in South America to prove the superiority of American aircraft by practical demonstrations.

## PAN-AMERICAN FLIERS.

THE several accidents to the planes of the Pan-American Fliers of the Air Corps of the U. S. Army, which in some instances has caused a delay in their taking off as a body, has led to an order from the War Department that in the future, the success of the flight must not be jeopardized by an attempt to get all five planes through together.

The plane New York is at Panama

## Colonial Air Line Expands.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN, President of the Colonial Air Transport, flew from New York to Washington, recently, in the Colonial Line's new Tri-Motor Fokker Airliner.

The Colonial Air Transport operates Contract Air Mail Route No. 1 between Boston, Hartford and New York and with the completion of the tri-motor planes, the line expects to expand its schedule to include both passenger and express business in addition to the contract mail for the Government.

General O'Ryan made several short flights over the city of Washington taking as his guests, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., wife of the Senator from New York; Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics Edward P. Warner, Mr. Porter Adams, President of the National Aeronautical Association; Mr. Stuyvesant B. Wright, of the D. C. Chapter of the N. A. A., and Mr. Henry P. Wright, jr. In spite of the extremely cold weather everyone was enthusiastic over the performance of the ship and its comfort and silence of operation.

The new Fokker airliner represents the latest improvements for this type of ship with the pilot's cockpit glass enclosed, giving protection and clear vision to the crew and thereby adding to the factor of safety. The exhaust pipes have also been lengthened which materially increases the silence of the engines, permitting conversation without lifting the voice above normal.

awaiting some new landing gear, which is expected to arrive about January 20. The four planes, minus the New York, arrived safely at San Salvador from Guatemala City at 9 a. m., January 11, and received a cordial welcome.



## Like a Bolt From the Sky!

That's how dirt catches us sometimes. But there is no need to worry. P and G, the White Naphtha Soap, is the best little dirt remover that ever served in the Service. Washing clothes with P and G means less work in getting them clean. The secret is in the ingredients of this wonderful laundry soap. Dirt never gets the best of P and G and it will never get the best of you if you use it regularly. Always at the post exchange.



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# SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1523 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE Secretary of War and Mrs. Dwight F. Davis were hosts at a dinner given on January 11, in their home in Washington, D. C., honoring the President and Mrs. Coolidge. The guests meeting the President and Mrs. Coolidge were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Hanford MacNider, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert of Washington; President James R. Angell of Yale and Mrs. Angell, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sabin of New York; Mrs. Louis H. Burlingham and Mr. Harry F. Knight of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio; and Mr. and Mrs. William Elkins of Philadelphia. This was the fourth state dinner of the season given in honor of the Chief Executive and Mrs. Coolidge by the members of the President's official family.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur were the honor guests at a dinner on January 12 given by Representative and Mrs. Fred A. Britten, who entertained a company of 12 in their apartment in the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The officers and ladies of the First Infantry were hosts at a most delightful dinner dance at the Saint Anthony Hotel in San Antonio, Tex., on the evening of Jan. 12, honoring Col. and Mrs. John F. Preston, U. S. A., and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers, U. S. A., the new and old commanding officers of the regiment, respectively. Colonel Rogers has been ordered to Organized Reserve duty in Oklahoma City and Colonel Preston has just returned from Fort Benning, where he was a student of the "Refresher Course." In addition to the guests of honor, other guests of the regiment were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William D. Connor, U. S. A.; and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, U. S. A.

Mrs. Melville Brown, wife of Lt. Comdr. Brown, U. S. N., of 924 E Ave., Coronado, Calif., entertained on Jan. 11, at an afternoon bridge tea at the Coronado Country Club for the following guests: Meses. D. M. Aldridge, Graham Adece, T. M. Alford, Billon, Berry, Fred T. Berry, Rufus Boland, Alva D. Bernard, G. S. Bryan, Taylor Brown, S. B. Brewer, Richard Carmen, George Castera, William Crose, Katherine Crose, Frank Craven, W. T. Cushing, F. P. Conger, Bruce Canaga, Samuel Clement, John Carson, Lewis Cox, Leo Compo, G. E. Davis, Carolyn Davidson, Thomas Dell, H. R. S. Doyle, John Everson, Alice Everson, J. B. Earle, L. E. Edgar, F. G. Fahrion, W. L. Friedell, P. W. Foote, Henry Dollard, Glenn Fuqua, H. A. Garrison, L. D. Greene, John Harris, W. C. Gillilan, William Harris, J. W. Howard, Hourigan, A. F. Healy, Charles Kerick, J. B. Kaufman, Ralston Holmes, George Chatterton, M. L. Kurtz, F. R. McCrary, C. McCauley, Lillian McManus, J. B. McKean, Allen McLean, H. D. McIntosh, E. W. McKee, J. F. McClain, Luke McNamee, N. E. Mason, W. R. Monroe, Marion Murphy, Richard Norris, Nathan Post, J. A. Perez, George Ravenscroft, John Roberts, Ralph Risley, Hugo Schmidt, Henry Stanley, H. S. Sumerlin, S. S. Thurston, M. S. Tisdale, Charles Thompson, J. T. Tomkins, Rollo Wade, B. L. Wyatt, William Wright, Mary Winchester, William Westbrook, Louise Ghent, J. A. Irwin, H. R. Hein, Leith, Harris Laning, Fairfax Leary, George Kenyon, Wyman, W. D. Owen, R. S. Kingsbury, R. E. Rogers, Errol Willett, H. T. Kays, Hacher, Hay Brown and Lester, and the Misses Ainsa, Marie Billon, Ellen Barnes, Lillian Berry, Ann

Boland, Josephine Tompkins, Hester Laning and Lillian Hammett.

Lt. Comdr. B. T. Tilley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Tilley are spending the winter at 151 Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

Lt. Donald J. Bailey, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Bailey, of Pontiac and Detroit, Mich.

Lt. James Gordon Pratt, U. S. A., of Brooks Field, Tex., spent the Christmas holidays as the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ottmar Kulmus, of Leavenworth, Kans.

The marriage of Miss Susan Cochran Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes Higgins, of Dallas, Tex., to Lt. Thomas Francis Kern, U. S. A., will take place on January 26, 1927, at 8 o'clock p. m., in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Dallas, Tex. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kern will be at home after February 15, 1927, at Fort Humphreys, Va.

Lt. A. R. Ginsburgh, F. A., (D. O. L.), U. S. A., the editor of the "Recruiting News," has been elected an honorary member of the National Indian War Veterans, by the General George Crook Camp, No. 9, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, U. S. M. C., will be at home informally in Washington, D. C., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 17. No cards have been issued.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Barnett entertained at dinner on Jan. 12, in honor of the Ambassador of Belgium and Baroness de Cartier. Other guests were Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Col. and Mrs. Arthur O'Brien, Senator and Mrs. James Couzens, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U. S. N.; Gen. Charles McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. Sidney Cloman, Mrs. Harry Brown and Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

A large and distinguished company attended the society horse show on Jan. 11, at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Club. Those present included the commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dion Williams, U. S. M. C.; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U. S. M. C.; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Dalton, U. S. A.; Comdr. Theodore Jewell, U. S. N.; Col. and Mrs. George C. Thorpe, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. Joseph Strauss, and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.

Mrs. Frank Homewood Dean, wife of Lieutenant Dean, U. S. N., with her two children, Frank, Jr., and Eleanor, are making a lengthy visit with Mrs. Dean's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whittingham, at "Linden Hall," Newark, Delaware.

Lieutenant Dean will be in New York for two weeks in the early spring when the Pacific Fleet comes east. Mrs. Dean will return to her apartment in California to join her husband in the fall.

Brig. Gen. James G. Steese, President of the Alaska Road Commission, returned on the Aquitania last Tuesday from Egypt where he was detailed by the State Department to represent the United States at the XIVth International Navigation Congress in December.

Among the Boston girls who were presented to society during Christmas week was Miss Katherine Cowin, who was presented at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Phister Cowin, at their home, 292 Prince street, West Newton, Mass. The home was attractive with Christmas greens and cut flowers, and a charming group of college girls presided over the tea tables.

Miss Cowin, who was graduated with high honors from Dana Hall School in

1925, is now a member of the Sophomore Class at Vassar College.

Miss Betty Baldwin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, U. S. A., will go to Washington, D. C., from Governors Island, N. Y., where Colonel Baldwin is stationed, in January for a visit and will be presented to society in that city by her aunt, Miss Katherine Judge. She is among the New York debutantes this winter and had her formal coming out on Dec. 11.

(Continued on Next Page.)

## ENGAGEMENTS.

COL. AND MRS. WALTER C. SWEENEY, U. S. A., of Washington Barracks, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lt. Richard Brownley Gayle, Inf., U. S. A.

Lt. Col. William Henry Burt, F. A., U. S. A., and Mrs. Burt announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lt. Robert Tappan Chaplin, C. A. C., U. S. A.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Ens. Hanson Weightman Baldwin, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Baldwin, of 147 W. Sanvale St., Baltimore, Md., to Miss Constance Maud Elsie Wolfe, daughter of Engineer-Commander and Mrs. Henry Eccles Wolfe, of Hayling Island, Hampshire, England.

Ensign Baldwin was educated at the Boys' Latin School of Baltimore, and at the United States Naval Academy, where he was a member of the class of 1924. Upon graduation Ensign Baldwin was attached to the U. S. S. Texas and for the past six months has been serving on the U. S. S. Breck in European waters. Miss Wolfe is of an English Naval family. The wedding will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Du Bose, of Westbury, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna Nickels Du Bose, to Cadet Reynolds Condon, First Class, U. S. Military Academy, son of Mrs. Henry M. Morrow, Governors Island, N. Y. Cadet Condon's father was the late Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C. A. C., United States Army.

## WEDDINGS.

ST. FRANCIS Chapel, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., was the scene of a lovely wedding on Dec. 28, 1926, when Miss Ruth Edmund Garrison, attractive daughter of Comdr. H. A. Garrison, M. C., U. S. N., and Mrs. Garrison, became the bride of Lt. (j. g.) Marion Emerson Murphy, U. S. N.

The bride was given in marriage by her father in the ceremony performed by Chaplain F. H. Lash, U. S. N. Miss Florence Hamburger of Los Angeles, Calif., was the maid of honor. She was Miss Garrison's roommate while they attended Mills College.

The best man was Lt. (j. g.) Thomas J. Casey, U. S. N., and the ushers were Lt. (j. g.) H. A. Keeler, U. S. N., Lt. (j. g.) W. A. Bowers, U. S. N., Lt. (j. g.) George Nold, U. S. N., Lt. (j. g.) W. F. Mee, U. S. N., Ens. L. H. Thomas, U. S. N., and Ens. W. C. France, U. S. N.

The bride's costume was of white satin and made of a period model with long, tight bodice, the full skirt being heavily embroidered with silver metallic ribbon. The veil, edged with real lace all the way around, was held in place by a coronet of pearls and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids, lilies of the valley and sweet peas. The maid of honor was gowned in pale pink satin and tulle and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Garrison home, 4277 Trias St., San Diego, Calif.

Lieutenant Murphy, a graduate of the class of 1922, U. S. N. A., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murphy of Huntingdon, Tenn. He is attached to the U. S. S. Farquhar.

The newly married couple are at home

to their friends at 1060 7th St., Coronado, Calif.

Miss Dorothy Estelle Bauman, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. Warren Bauman, M. C., U. S. A., stationed at Fort McKinley, P. I., and Lt. Ray Brooks Floyd, 31st Inf., U. S. A., were married on Nov. 30, 1926, at the home of the bride's parents, Chaplain Jodie G. Stewart, U. S. A., officiating. Lieutenant and Mrs. Floyd sailed on the Transport Thomas from Manila on Dec. 1, for the United States.

Their wedding was planned for May, but owing to cable orders received by the groom to report as student officer of the primary course at Brooks Field, Tex., their wedding was hastened by several months. The bride was gowned in a Parisian frock of white georgette and silver lace, over a silver foundation, and wore a veil of tulle which was fastened to a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white orchids and cadena. Mrs. Lucy Holden, the bride's only attendant, was gowned in georgette and silver. Capt. T. G. Poland, U. S. A., acted as best man for the groom.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Floyd will spend a month visiting in Idaho with his parents, and will be at home at Brooks Field, Tex., after March 1, 1927.

(Continued on Next Page.)

## NEW ARRIVALS.

LT. (J. G.) THOMAS M. DELL, JR., U. S. N., and Mrs. Dell, of Baltimore, Md., announce the birth of a daughter, Jeanne Lee, at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 27, 1926.

Capt. and Mrs. Sam G. Fuller, U. S. A., of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., announce the birth of a son on Jan. 6, 1927 at El Paso, Tex.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Howard, U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Morgia, on Nov. 4, 1926, at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China.

A son, Thomas Bowman, jr., was born to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas B. White, U. S. M. C., of San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 29, 1926.

Lt. George A. Millener, 12th Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Millener announce the birth of a son, George Alvin Millener, jr., at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 22, 1926.

A son, John, was born to Lt. and Mrs. R. H. Sullivan, S. C., U. S. N., at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 10, 1926.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Stewart Bryant, U. S. N., announce the birth of a daughter, Valeda, on Dec. 15, 1926, at Long Beach, Calif.

(Continued on Next Page.)

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## WEDDINGS.

[Continued from Preceding Page.]

Maj. Gen. George H. Harries, O. R. C., of Chicago, and Mrs. Alice Loveland, of Detroit, Mich., were married in New York City, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1927. Mrs. Loveland was a war worker with the aircraft division at Dayton, Ohio, during the war. General Harries is 66 years old and was a widower. Mrs. Loveland was a widow. General and Mrs. Harries will make their home in Chicago.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Morgan Craig, daughter of Mrs. H. H. Craig, to Major Oscar O. Kuentz, C. of E., U. S. A., took place on Dec. 29, 1926, in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Warner officiating.

The bride who was given in marriage by her brother, Capt. Henry Harrison Craig, was gowned in a traveling costume of green, the dress of crepe and the long coat of cloth collared and cuffed in gray lynx. Her hat was a small model in green satin. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Her only attendant was Miss Eleanor Waters. Mr. David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, who is a relative of the bride's family, acted as best man for Major Kuentz. Following the ceremony there was a small reception at the home of the bride's mother in Washington, D. C. Major and Mrs. Kuentz will make their home at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where the groom is stationed.

Miss Lou Taylor Uline, daughter of Col. Willis Uline, U. S. A., head of the Organized Reserves in Kansas City, Mo., was married to Maj. Charles Manly Busbee, F. A., U. S. A., instructor at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on Dec. 27, 1926, at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, in Leavenworth, Kans., where the bride has made her home for several years, since her return from the Philippine Islands.

Only the immediate members of the two families witnessed the service which was solemnized by Chaplain Ora Cohee, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth. The bride was gowned in pale blue brocade and chiffon which had been worn by her aunt, Mrs. Taylor, when she was presented to society. The bodice was entirely of brocade and the bouffant skirt of chiffon was banded with brocade. She carried sweetheart roses and violets and a lace handkerchief which Mrs. Taylor had carried at her wedding.

Major and Mrs. Busbee are at home to their friends at 604 Scott Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

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## MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

## SOJOURNERS' CLUBS.

## Washington, D. C., Chapter.

AT the annual meeting of the Committee of 33 Jan. 10 incident to the banquet Washington Chapter No. 3, Sojourners' club, Admiral Coontz moved that the Committee go on record as being (1) In favor of real preparedness; (2) In favor of the correcting of school histories of the U. S. and (3) In favor of the widest dissemination of information regarding the activities of organizations subversive to American ideals. This was unanimously adopted. Among the officers present were the following: Capt. R. L. Queisser, Maj. Louis C. Wilson, Q. M. C.; Maj. Gen. K. W. Walker, F. D.; Rear Adm. L. E. Gregory, U. S. N.; Judge James A. Whitcomb, Panama; Col. Russell P. Reeder, 33d, G. S.; Col. F. S. Cocheu, G. S.; Lt. Col. Joseph H. Colyer, jr., Adm. R. E. Coontz, U. S. N.; Capt. John H. Cowles, 33d; Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, 33d, M. C.; Rear Admiral R. T. Hall, 33d, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, C. W. S.; Capt. N. J. Blackwood, U. S. N.; Col. C. Van Deventer, 33d, Eng. Res.; Col. Chas. E. Jaques, Q. M. Res.; Col. B. J. Lloyd, U. S. P. H. S.; Maj. George F. Lee, A. S. R.; Capt. George F. Unmacht, C. W. S.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, guest of honor at the annual banquet of Washington chapter, No. 3, of the Sojourners' Club, spoke on the achievements of the Army in the Philippines and lauded the Sojourners' organization for the part its members played.

The officers of Washington chapter of the club installed were Rear Admiral Luther E. Gregory, U. S. N., president; Capt. R. A. Dickson, secretary; Capt. I. V. Todd, treasurer; Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, chaplain; and Maj. Albert H. Dondero, sentinel.

## Atlantic City Chapter.

Capt. George F. Unmacht, National Secretary National Sojourners' Club announces that a charter has been granted to Atlantic City Chapter No. 65 on January 3, 1927. Following are the charter members:

Maj. F. Hickman, 1st Lt. E. E. Keinert, Capt. A. S. Wescoat, 1st Lt. W. C. Henry, Capt. L. A. Haskett, Lt. Col. W. S. Hood, 2d Lt. E. B. Wright, 2d Lt. A. Weisenthal, Maj. S. M. Iob, 2d Lt. W. Swinton, Maj. C. M. Voelker, Maj. S. Stern, Capt. B. B. Fenimore, 2d Lt. J. Johnston, 1st Lt. E. Pennington Hackney, Maj. S. E. Bateman, Maj. C. A. Surran, 1st Lt. D. Byron McClosky, Capt. A. H. Latta, 1st Lt. Rev. T. J. Cross, 1st Lt. J. N. Butler, Capt. W. B. Cramer, 2d Lt. C. G. Zimmerman, U. S. Senator W. E. Edge.

It will be noted that Senator Walter E. Edge is a charter member of this chapter. Senator Edge served as a second lieutenant in the Spanish American War in Co. F, 4th New Jersey Volunteers.

## Rantoul Chapter.

The National Secretary of the Sojourners' Club recently granted charter to Rantoul Chapter No. 62. Application for charter was signed by the following:

Maj. C. J. Baker, 1st Lt. Wm. H. Jackson, 2d Lt. C. M. Chalk, Lt. Lloyd C. Blackburn, 2d Lt. C. O. Hobson, Capt. M. H. Welch, Capt. C. T. Locke, Lt. Guy H. Gale, 2d Lt. H. G. Peterson, Lt. Geo. O. Robertson, 2d Lt. A. I. Ennis, Lt. Edward E. Hildreth, Capt. C. P. Futcher, 2d Lt. M. R. Rouse, Lt. U. G. Jones, 2d Lt. T. E. Stinson and 2d Lt. J. W. Warren.

All interested should communicate with Lt. Harold G. Peterson, Hdqrs. Air Service Technical School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

## M. O. W. W. D. C. Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER, Military Order of the World War, will hold a grand military ball at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, on Saturday night, Feb. 12. Capt. George F. Unmacht, U. S. A., chairman of the ball committee, announces that the grand ball room will be arranged as a delightful sunken garden of the Riviera, and a collation supper will be served at midnight. Evening or military dress will be worn.

## U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.

THE United States Cavalry Association, at its annual business meeting, Jan. 12, 1927, in Washington, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Major General Herbert B. Crosby, Chief of Cavalry, was elected President of the Association to succeed Major General Malin Craig. Col. William J. Glasgow, commanding the Third Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., was elected Vice President, and the following officers chosen as members of the Executive Council: Col. F. S. Foltz, E. H. Humphrey, John P. Hill, L. B. Ballantyne, Lt. Col. D. Van Voorhis, A. B. Cox, A. F. Comiskey, Major H. F. Barrett, and Capt. R. Williamson.

## SOCIETY OF A. M. E.

THE annual meeting and election of officers of the San Francisco Post, Society of American Military Engineers, was held at the Army and Navy Club, Clift Hotel, on Tuesday evening. The officers elected to serve during 1927 were as follows: President, Maj. J. W. N. Schulz, C. E.; Vice President, Maj. J. A. Dorst, C. E., and Capt. Stephen Malatesta, Engr. Res.; Treasurer, Lt. Colonel L. J. Corbett, Engr.-Res.; Secretary, Capt. George A. Hunt, U. S. A.; Directors, Lt. Colonel G. R. Lukesh, C. E., and Major Bernard P. Miller, Engr.-Res. The following were appointed to act as committee chairmen for the ensuing year: Activities, Major Miller; Membership, Major Simmons; Publicity, Captain Hunt; and Auditing, Major Mahon.

Meetings of the Post are held on the first Tuesday evening of each month, and at other times when excursions to engineering projects and construction development projects are planned.

The San Francisco Post has a membership of more than a hundred and fifty of the leading engineers of the Army and civil life residing on the Pacific Coast.

## ARMY MUTUAL AID ASS'N.

THE regular annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association will be held at the Army and Navy Club at 1:45 p. m., January 18, 1927. All members are requested to attend.

By direction of the Executive Committee, Maj. R. D. La Garde, Secretary.

## PERSONALS.

[Continued from Preceding Page.]

Mrs. Busbee, of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., entertained on Jan. 8, at a large tea dance as a welcome for her son and his bride whose marriage took place at Fort Leavenworth. In welcoming the guests at the golf club at Fort Leavenworth, Mrs. Busbee and Major and Mrs. Busbee were assisted by the bride's aunt, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, and her father, Col. Willis Uline of Kansas City, Mo.

Green and white was the color plan of the tea table and was carried out in perfect effect. The center was marked with a large green basket filled with white roses and stevia and all of the confections were in bridal motifs, having molds of cupids and the sandwiches being served in holders of green on which were bouquets of orange blossoms.

During the afternoon the garrison orchestra played for the dancing. In serving ices and pouring coffee Mrs. Busbee had the assistance of Mrs. William Ryan, Mrs. Lantry, Mrs. Roger Parrott, Mrs. Robert McBeck, Mrs. George Byroad, Mrs. William Morrow, F. D. Bolman, Mrs. James H. Bryson, Mrs. William Bryden, Mrs. Thomas Van Natta, Mrs. Eugene Burt, Mrs. Claude Avera, Mrs. Simon Buckner, jr., Mrs. Thomas Camp, Mrs. William Cureton, Mrs. Joseph Daly, Mrs. Sylvester Downs, Mrs. Basil Edwards, Mrs. Robert Eichelberger, Mrs. Louis Farrell, Mrs. William Gill, Mrs. Oscar Gruhn, Mrs. Russell Hartle, Mrs. Alfred Hickok, Mrs. Harry Ingles, Mrs. Stafford Irwin, Mrs. Ralph Lister, Mrs. John Miliken, Mrs. Virgil Peterson, Mrs. Joseph Richmond, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Mrs. Dorothy Hartwell, Mrs. Homer Slaughter, Mrs. Clarence Sturdevant, Mrs. Joseph Swing, Mrs. John Atwood, Mrs. James C. Lysle, Mrs. Henry Springe, Mrs. Percival Wilson, Mrs. William Jay Calvert, Mrs. Walter Robertson, Mrs. George Sliney, Mrs. Casper Ricker, Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, Miss Jimmy Ross.

## NEW ARRIVALS.

[Continued from Preceding Page.]

Lt. Robert P. Cunningham, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cunningham announce the birth of twin daughters, Joyce Scott and Nancy Gay, at St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1926.

Capt. Charles S. Miller, Cav., U. S. A., and Mrs. Miller announce the birth of a daughter, Joan Stephens Miller, at station hospital, Fort Riley, Kans., on Dec. 29, 1926.

Capt. and Mrs. Grover C. Graham, 22nd Inf., U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Mona Ruth, on Dec. 12, 1926, at Fort McPherson Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lt. and Mrs. Louis J. Harant, U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, Louis Joseph Harant, jr., at 336 Ilchester Avenue, Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 29, 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Wilbur announce the birth of a daughter, Lola, on Dec. 24, 1926, at The Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. The baby is the granddaughter of the late Col. David J. Baker and Mrs. Baker.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter on Jan. 4, 1927, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. R. Baker, U. S. N.

A son, William Francis, was born to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Cassady, U. S. N., at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 23, 1926.

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**WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.**  
THE following new publications were issued by the War Department this week.

Army Regulations 30-2260, December 30, 1926, relating to Post Bakeries. This pamphlet supersedes A. R. 30-2260, April 26, 1922.

Army Regulations 80-10, December 30, 1926, relates to the Cavalry Board, its station, purpose, etc. This pamphlet supersedes A. R. 80-10, January 18, 1922.

Army Regulations 30-405, December 30, 1926, relates to the remount service, and remount board, and supersedes A. R. 30-405, February 24, 1922.

Army Regulations 40-20, Dec. 20, 1926, relates to the Army Nurse Corps, giving the general provisions of the organization. The pamphlet supersedes A. R. 40-20, May 1, 1925, and changes No. 1, Sept. 16, 1926.

Army Regulations 100-75, Dec. 10, 1926, gives a price list of miscellaneous supplies. This pamphlet supersedes A. R. 100-75, April 10, 1924, on Feb. 1, 1927.

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## Coast Artillery Corps Bears Heavy Burden Due to Cuts

[Continued from First Page.]

pino Insurrection, and with the exception of the concentration on the Mexican Border, there had never been even a division of troops assembled. It was essential that all harbors offering favorable bases for an invading army should be so securely held as to delay their occupation until our scattered land forces could be assembled and organized for effective combat.

The National Defense Act of 1916 allotted something over 30,000 enlisted men to the Coast Artillery, this being the number necessary to carry out the policy of the General Staff. During the World War it became necessary to utilize Coast Artillery troops for purposes other than coast defense. They manned the anti-aircraft guns and practically all heavy mobile artillery (railway and tractor) in the A. E. F. They were assigned also to the service of trench mortars and sound ranging. With the reorganization following the World War, these activities were permanently assigned to the Coast Artillery, except that the tractor drawn artillery to accompany the field armies was turned over to the Field Artillery.

Coast Artillery Not Increased.

The Coast Artillery was not increased in strength when the Regular Army was increased to 280,000 enlisted men. While a large number had to be withdrawn from the coast fortifications to man the anti-aircraft, railroad and tractor drawn artillery, the trench mortars, and the sound ranging installations, it was felt that the harbor forts need no longer be so strongly held since the strength of the Army as a whole permitted the organization of nine mobile army divisions under officers experienced in field operations. Also our National Guard had become a body of veteran soldiers and there had been authorized a large force of Organized Reserves. In brief, we were ready to meet any emergency reasonably conceivable.

Since the reorganization of 1920, however, our readiness has progressively decreased. Our Navy is maintained at a much smaller effective strength than that authorized by the agreement reached at the Washington Conference. Our Regular Army has been cut to considerably less than half the strength authorized by the National Defense Act. The National Guard has lost many of its veterans, and, through limitations of funds, is far below the strength contemplated. The formation of the Organized Reserves has progressed according to plan, but very few of these officers have had any practical training since the World War. In brief we have returned to the condition demanding that our important harbors be effectively defended.

Corps Bears Cuts.

But in the successive reductions of the Army the Coast Artillery has borne its full share, until now the Corps as a whole has only a little more than one-third of the strength computed as necessary for harbor defenses alone, although, in addition to that activity, it must carry on with the other weapons assigned for development and operation. These reductions have resulted in the enlisted force in the fortifications of the United States proper being reduced to about 3,000 men.

When the strength of 30,000 was authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, that Corps was then charged with its own training in harbor defense work and with assisting the National Guard. These requirements have been increased in that the Coast Artillery must be trained also in railway artillery, tractor drawn artillery in coastal operations, anti-aircraft artillery, trench mortars, and sound-ranging and must be prepared not only to aid the training of the National Guard in all of these but also to assist Organized Reserve Units and to supervise the training at R. O. T. C. Camps and C. M. T. Camps in any or all of the varied weapons assigned. With a strength far less, the obligations have been multiplied.

Handicaps Grow in Numbers.

With this great increase in training responsibilities has gone also a similar increase in the caretaking duties. Many modern long range batteries were installed during the war and this work is

## MAJ. ROWAN PROMOTION URGED.

HON. FLORENCE P. KAHN, California, and James French Strother, West Virginia, recently addressed the members of the House Military Affairs Committee urging favorable action on a bill introduced by Mrs. Kahn to promote Major Andrew Summers Rowan on the retired list in recognition of his signal service during the days immediately preceding the war with Spain. Major Rowan is the officer who carried the message to General Garcia.

continuing. It is safe to say that for every projectile and powder charge in our forts at the outbreak of the war, there are now one hundred. The war also brought increased activity in the installation of searchlights and fire control, and, in addition to all of these, there are, in most harbors, extensive submarine mine installations and equipment. Where the garrison has been reduced from, say, 1,200 to 200 men (a not unusual percentage reduction) it is easy to see that, with the increased training responsibilities and the increased caretaking duties, the personnel lives under a strain it is increasingly difficult to bear. A point that is of great importance, but may easily be overlooked, is the change in the type of enlisted men, due largely to the authorization for one year enlistments. This has resulted in many organizations having a turn over of 50 per cent during the year, and in many units containing immature boys without developed sense of responsibility.

Living conditions for the Coast Artillery as a whole have been much better than for the other combat arms. Where the other arms have lacked weather proof barracks, the Coast Artillery has in some instances had an excess over their needs. This has, of course, increased the upkeep duties of the personnel. In some instances it has been necessary to establish mixed garrisons, sending a regiment of another arm to occupy quarters at the harbor forts, resulting in difficulties of training and administration; nevertheless, the Coast Artillery soldier has had nothing to complain of with respect to shelter.

Situation is Serious.

The pressure to maintain a high standard of training in its varied duties, to carry on development work, to improve gunnery methods, and to maintain against deterioration the enormous amount of valuable property with which the corps is charged, and at the same time to give the required assistance to civilian components of the Army have resulted in all working under a nervous tension. While the results obtained can justly be called praiseworthy, the older officers of the corps note a tendency to be satisfied with superficial work. If an organization can get by with the innumerable requirements, and put up a fair showing on each successive step of the program, officers are liable to be satisfied even though they know many of the tasks were, in reality, only half done.

This is a most serious situation. It would be far better for discipline and far better for individual training, if the requirements could be fewer and each one could be fully met. However, the same officers who note this deterioration in standard and deprecate it, state frankly that they have no solution to offer as long as the Corps is kept at reduced strength. They feel that the organization under which the Army is working is correct and that, so long as the civilian population is interested in military affairs, so long as the National Guard and Organized Reserves ask for guidance, so long as the young men of our colleges are willing to enter the R. O. T. C. and others to attend the summer training camps, just that long must the Regular Army be ready to work with enthusiasm and to the breaking point, if necessary, to give all that it is possible to give.

The Chief of Coast Artillery in his annual report stated that the Corps had been so reduced and contained so many inactive units that a considerable period after mobilization would be necessary before it could carry out its part in the plan of National Defense. It appears that, not only for this important purpose, but also to enable the personnel to continue the peace time duties allotted by law, a very material increase in the strength of the Coast Artillery is essential.

## DRAFT BILL TO BE PRESSED.

REPRESENTATIVE ROYAL C. JOHNSON proposes to push his universal draft bill this session, he stated in a recent interview. An attempt will be made to get it favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The present status of legislation in the House, however, indicates that it will not come up for a vote before the end of the session if reported.

Mr. Johnson says that his bill is in accord with the policies of the War Department, and that it also meets the approval of organized labor. It will give the President of the United States power to draft into the service of the country such members of the unorganized militia as he deems necessary in the event of war declared by Congress. The bill is also strongly supported by the American Legion and other war veteran organizations.

In a recent lengthy letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, sets forth the views of the Department on another draft bill, the General Conscription Bill, introduced by Mr. McSwain, of South Carolina. After pointing out items the War Department does not favor in each of the nine sections of the bill, he recommended against its enactment in its present form.

## U. S. M. A. CANDIDATES.

THE following named candidates have been designated during the past week for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 1, 1927, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1927:

Arkansas, Sen. Robinson; M. O. Davidson, Jr., De Witt; California, 5th District; G. W. Sherrill, San Francisco; W. B. Gibbons, San Francisco; Idaho, Sen. Borah; W. P. Stringfellow, 1st alt., Boise; Illinois, 22d District; H. F. Munter, Hoyleton; Kentucky, 2d District; A. M. Haynes, Owensboro; Louisiana, 5th District; S. A. Wood, 300 Texas Ave., Monroe; F. L. Miller, 1st alt., Swartz; G. M. Strickler, 2d alt., Vidalia.

West Virginia, Sen. Neely; E. C. Holtsworth, 1st alt., Huntington; U. S. A. L., Pres. Coolidge; S. A. Walker, Portland, Oreg., and National Guard, Vermont; I. G. Hartwell, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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## FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.

Jan. 12, 1927.

MAJOR AND MRS. J. M. WHITE were charming hosts at a buffet supper preceding the New Year Eve dance which was held at the Officers' Club. Among their guests were Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Cron, of Fort Schuyler; Capt. and Mrs. H. Allison, of Fort Monmouth; Mrs. Dyeche, from Washington D. C., and Miss Myers of New Jersey.

Lt. and Mrs. O. S. Rolfe also entertained at a dinner party preceding the New Year Eve hop.

Mrs. William J. Davis was hostess last week to the Women's Tuesday Bridge Club. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. White, first, and Mrs. Focisling, second.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald Mitchell gave a unique dance on New Year Night. There were 47 guests. The house was attractively decorated in evergreens and the kitchen was fixed to resemble a lunch wagon. Three men in white served behind the counter.

Lt. and Mrs. Emil Krause entertained at four tables of bridge Wednesday evening of last week. Mrs. Bernadette Hory and Masters Hartman were their guests over the week-end.

Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Cushman entertained at an impromptu waffle and toboggan party on Christmas Night.

Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Hutcherson had as week-end guest last week, Capt. Charles Estes from Georgia, and for over New Year, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes of the Navy, and Capt. Richard DeVotie, of Newark, New Jersey.

Mrs. J. C. Hutcherson entertained at a delightful bridge tea Thursday afternoon of last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Haskell Allison returned to Fort Monmouth after having spent the holidays with Maj. and Mrs. J. M. White.

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Jan. 12, 1927.

THE New Year ball at Fort Snelling was one of the most elaborate affairs of the winter season. About 200 guests gathered to watch the New Year in, and dancing was enjoyed the rest of the evening. A breakfast was served. The dance room at the Service Club presented a carnival spirit with its many colored streamers and flying confetti. One of the largest dinner parties preceding the dance was given by Lt. and Mrs. Orion L. Davidson, honoring Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo., who were their house guests. One large table and six small ones were used, with red carnations and holly decorations. Miniature snowmen marked places for Maj. and Mmes. Ray Hillard, Frederick Bockoven, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson, Capt. F. M. Dyer, Lt. R. C. Lane, Mrs. Caroline Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Friese, of Minneapolis, Lt. and Mmes. H. T. Jensen, James Notestein, Julian Dayton, J. J. Gorman, L. B. Knight, C. A. Carlsen, C. E. Anderson and P. J. Henderson.

At a supper given by Lt. and Mrs. A. S. Willis previous to the dance, guests were Lt. and Mrs. F. J. Spettel, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Butler, Lt. and Mrs. A. J. Russell, Lt. and Mrs. W. H. Honnold, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Hendrickson and Mrs. William F. Eckert, of St. Paul.

Maj. and Mmes. D. B. Crafton and L. D. Davis, Capt. Stuart G. Wilder, Mrs. Charles Wilder and Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Barber were members of a progressive dinner party preceding the dance.

Lt. and Mrs. Leif Neprud were hosts to a small army of friends before the dance. Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Jackson also entertained before the dance.

The reception that was to have been given on New Year Day by Col. and Mrs. William E. Welsh was canceled on account of the illness of Mrs. Welsh. Friends will be glad to know that she has now recovered from her illness.

Among the many parties given for Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson was a dinner bridge with Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Fischer and Lt. and Mrs. J. J. Gorman as hosts. The dining table held a large centerpiece of white Persian violets, while red tapers were used in silver candlesticks.

Lt. and Mrs. L. B. Knight gave a supper party on Jan. 3, honoring Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson.

Small dinner parties given for Capt. and Mrs. T. F. Richardson included one at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Hudgins on Jan. 2, and one at the home of Lt. and Mrs. H. T. Jensen on New Year evening.

Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Hudgins were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. M. Norton and Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. R. Snyder.

Lt. and Mrs. H. S. Jordan returned Jan. 1 from Des Moines, Iowa, where they have been visiting for six weeks. Lt. Jordan has gone to Fort Riley, Kan., for a month's duty.

Lt. and Mrs. Frank Ross were hosts at two large bridge dinners on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week. The guests were served at small tables centered with red tapers. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson, of St. Louis, were honor guests on Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. O'Brien and Lt. and Mrs. James Notestein gave a most enjoyable tea dance at the Service Club Dec. 29. The 3rd Inf. Orchestra played. The tea table had a large centerpiece of red roses and ferns. Red tapers were also used.

Lt. and Mrs. Orion L. Davidson gave a dinner bridge on Dec. 30, honoring their guests, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson. Places were marked for 26 additional guests.

Mrs. F. A. Keating is a new arrival on the post, joining Capt. Keating, who is on duty with the 3rd Inf.

## POSTS AND STATIONS

Mrs. May Williams Settle, daughter of the late Brigadier General Thomas G. Williams, is now representing the Subscription Department of The Army and Navy Journal.

## NOTES FROM HAWAII.

Dec. 25, 1926.

Fort Shafter.

BRIG. GEN. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., entertained at dinner at the Moana Hotel Wednesday evening having among their guests Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edward M. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Col. and Mrs. William E. Cole, Col. and Mrs. Henry M. Merriam, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Shinkle, Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Hilton, Col. and Mrs. John H. Howard, Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Booth, and Maj. and Mrs. Harry W. Starb, and Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley.

Col. and Mrs. Tom Brown entertained at dinner Tuesday evening having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks, Col. and Mrs. Ralph McCoy, Capt. and Mrs. John R. Sands and Capt. and Mrs. Norman Nelson.

Honoring Mrs. Henry Winkley, who has recently returned from a European tour, Mrs. Edward B. Blanchard was hostess at a tea on Tuesday afternoon.

## Fort Kamehameha.

MRS. GEORGE HOVEY entertained with a pretty children's party Monday, the occasion being the fifth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Valeria. After games were played by the children, they marched into the lanai, where refreshments were served and favors were distributed from a pretty Christmas tree.

Capt. and Mrs. James L. Hayden have as their house guest Miss Leslie Durkes, of San Francisco, who arrived on the "Sierra" Wednesday for a visit of several weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. James L. Hayden entertained Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. McSherry, of Fort Shafter, at the no hosts dinner dance Wednesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Ellsworth Young were dinner hosts last Saturday having as their guests Maj. Percy E. Van Nostrand, Mrs. F. E. Van Nostrand, Capt. and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Gallagher, Capt. and Mrs. James L. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. George Ricker, Mrs. Neal K. Brewer, Lt. and Mrs. John Dwyer and Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle.

Capt. and Mrs. James L. Hayden were hosts at dinner Christmas day, having as their guests Miss Leslie Durkes, Major Lawrence Weeks, Major William C. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Ellsworth Young, and Lt. Sanford Goodman.

## Luke Field.

Lt. AND MRS. ROBERT S. WORTHINGTON entertained at supper and bridge last Saturday having as their guests Miss Virginia Bowman, Miss Elma Bennion, Capt. and Mrs. Byron J. Peters, Lt. and Mrs. Richard H. Magee, Lt. and Mrs. John K. Cannon, Lt. Joseph T. Morris, Lt. George V. McPike and Lt. John M. Weikert.

A large aloha dance was given at the Officers' Club Thursday night, the honor guests including Lt. Bernard J. Tooher, who has finished his tour of duty in the Hawaiian Department; Lt. and Mrs. Horace S. Kenyon, Lt. and Mrs. George G. Cressy who are new arrivals in the Department; Mrs. Henry J. F. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. Paul H. Prentiss, who have returned from leave on the mainland; Capt. and Mrs. John P. Beeson, Lt. Townsend Griffiths and Lt. Clyde K. Rich who left Friday for the mainland. All the honor guests were presented with leis. Fort De Russy, Fort Shafter, Fort Kamehameha, Fort Ruger, Fort Armstrong, Schofield Barracks and the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard were represented among the guests.

Mrs. F. E. Van Nostrand and Major Percy E. Van Nostrand entertained at dinner Thursday evening having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Harvey, Lt. and Mrs. Horace S. Kenyon, Lt. and Mrs. Robert J. Brown, Jr., and Lt. and Mrs. Robert Worthington.

## FORT HUMPHREYS, VA.

Jan. 12, 1927.

Lt. G. E. TEXTOR and Mrs. H. D. Vogel were hosts and hostess for the Post Bridge Club held in Harris Hall Friday evening. There were 15 tables of bridge. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. W. D. Luplow, Mrs. H. J. Casey, Lt. E. L. Cummings and Lt. T. F. Kern.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Hill entertained at dinner, before the Post bridge, for Lt. and Mrs. P. H. Tansey and Lt. and Mrs. H. D. Vogel.

Col. E. M. Markham and daughter, Grace, have returned to the Post after a trip to West Point, N. Y.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Heavey entertained at a dinner before the last hop. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. E. H. Marks, Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Weaver, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Levy, Mrs. Clement and Lt. C. H. Mason. Lt. and Mrs. A. G. Trudeau entertained with five tables of bridge on Tuesday evening of last week, and Mrs. P. H. Tansey won the prize for the evening.

Mrs. A. E. Brown entertained at an afternoon bridge in honor of Mrs. Frank N. Wilcox, mother of Lt. R. L. Dean. Prizes for the afternoon were awarded to Mrs. D. D. Weinert and Mrs. J. B. Newman. The guests were Mmes. Anderson, Downing, Weart, Weinert, Ball, Casey, Cole, Grenata, Levy, Newman, Wilcox, Shearer, Hobson, Weaver, Dean and Lane.

## CHILKOOT BARRACKS, ALASKA.

Jan. 1, 1927.

ON the night of Dec. 7, the whole garrison turned out to meet the "Yukon," which carrying Maj. Josiah Kemp and the entire personnel of his command from the lately abandoned post at Anchorage, Alaska, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., docked here for a few hours. It brought as a permanent addition to our official family Lt. William J. Gainey, Q. M. C., and Mrs. Gainey, who will complete here their foreign service tour which the abandonment of Anchorage interrupted. During the Yukon's brief stay the officers and ladies of this station were informally entertained on board by the visiting officers and their families. By withdrawing Co. G, 7th Infantry from Anchorage, the War Department leaves Cos. E and F, 7th Infantry, stationed at Chilkoot Barracks, with a few supply troops, as its only representatives in all Alaska.

2nd Lt. Andrew Gamble and 2nd Lt. Ridgeley Gaither, Jr., from Jefferson Barracks and Fort Benj. Harrison, respectively, arrived early in December to commence their foreign service tour. Lt. Gamble has been assigned to Co. E and Lt. Gaither to Co. F.

Capt. E. S. Beall, Capt. M. C. Crow, Lt. J. R. Tighe, Lt. J. B. Smith and Lt. R. Gaither with Mmes. Beall, Smith and Gaither attended a dance given the night of Dec. 11, at the Elks Hall in Skagway, Alaska, by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The trip to Skagway and return was made in the U. S. harbor boat Fornance, assigned to this post.

Capt. Harry Curry of F Company, 7th Infantry, was host at dinner the night of Dec. 15 in honor of Lt. and Mrs. L. H. Rockafellow, who are leaving soon for Fort Eustis, Va. Lt. Rockafellow has served here as Adjutant for nearly two years.

Lt. and Mrs. L. H. Rockafellow entertained all officers and ladies of the garrison at a farewell party on the evening of Dec. 21. There were four tables of bridge. Bountiful and appropriate refreshments were served. All guests enjoyed a most delightful evening and all stationed here regret their approaching departure.

Winter sports are much in vogue this ideal weather and impromptu skating and skiing parties are of frequent occurrence.

On the night before Christmas Santa Claus took occasion to slide down a pasteboard chimney into the new Recreation Hall which now so nearly approaches completion that it is available for basketball games, dances and all post entertainments. The children of the post with their parents and all the officers and enlisted men of both companies were present on this joyous evening. All were recipients of the good saint's bounty. The large hall was most elaborately decorated and the resplendent tree caused many a gasp of juvenile admiration. Santa's liberality was, to a great extent, made possible by the American Red Cross, which collaborated with him by furnishing a copious bag of useful articles for delivery to each soldier.

On the afternoon of Dec. 29, Mrs. Thornton Rogers, wife of the Commanding Officer, assisted by her daughter, Winfred, entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. L. H. Rockafellow. Present were Mmes. Beall, Gainey, Smith, Gamble, Gaither, Munson, Sheldon, Rockafellow and Rogers. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Beall, and Mrs. Rockafellow was given guest prize.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

Jan. 13, 1927.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. McRAE, the new Corps Area Commander, and Mrs. McRae have arrived at Governors Island, and many dinners and entertainments are being given in their honor.

One of the most delightful dances occurring on Governors Island during the past year was that given recently by Col. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin as debut party for their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin. The dance was held at the Governors Island Club and the dance hall was decorated with potted plants, flags and bunting for the occasion. Preceding the dance, Col. and Mrs. Baldwin entertained with a large dinner party at their quarters. The music was furnished by an orchestra from the city and dancing was enjoyed by some 200 guests, largely from New York City.

Major Philip Rhinelander celebrated New Year Eve with a large party at his home in the city. Among those of the Army attending were Gen. R. L. Bullard, Miss Rose Bullard, Gen. and Mrs. F. R. Keefer, Col. and Mmes. Price, Baldwin, Croft, Hanson, Freeman, Bowers, Taylor, Mr. Hardin Price, Maj. and Mrs. Ardrey, Maj. Hardenbergh, Lt. and Mmes. Kennedy, Bruckner, Mrs. Fuqua and Mrs. Potter.

The Christmas ball held at the Governors Island Club on Dec. 29 was enjoyed by some 250 guests, many from the city and nearby garrisons. Among those entertaining at the dinner preceding the dance were Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Col. and Mrs. Hanson, Maj. and Mrs. Ardrey, Miss Helen Freeman and her brother, Cadet Paul Freeman.

Cadets Freeman and Mathews from West Point were guests of Col. and Mrs. Freeman during the holidays.

Col. E. T. Hartman, Inf., has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty with the Organized Reserves.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Jan. 10, 1927.

MR. AND MRS. R. W. NORRINGTON, of New York City, who have been spending 10 days with Col. and Mrs. Howard B. Smalley left Jan. 7 for their home. Mr. Norrington will leave immediately upon their arrival in New York for Canada where he expects to spend several weeks hunting.

During their stay at Fort Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Norrington were extensively entertained by the many friends of Col. and Mrs. Smalley.

On Tuesday evening Col. and Mrs. Smalley gave a dinner in their honor for 50 guests, which included Gen. and Mrs. C. J. Symmonds. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Bals entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Norrington at dinner in their quarters. Those present beside the guests of honor were Mmes. E. B. Winans and C. J. Symmonds, Col. and Mmes. H. R. Smalley and S. M. Rutherford, after dinner the guests played bridge.

Maj. and Mrs. J. K. Brown entertained at dinner on Thursday evening in their quarters for Mr. and Mrs. Norrington. During their stay, Mrs. H. H. Norrington, mother of Mr. Norrington, gave a small luncheon in their honor.

Mrs. Alfred J. Mason, wife of Major Mason, entertained her bridge club at luncheon on Tuesday.

Mrs. Clyde D. Garrison entertained the ladies of the 7th Cavalry Bridge Club on Jan. 5, in her quarters. After the game a delicious salad course was served. High scores were held by Mmes. Branson, Dodge and Wyman.

Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Wyman entertained Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Heavey, Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Castner, and Lt. Viera Arturo Torres, of the Cuban Army, at dinner in their quarters on New Year Eve.

Lt. and Mrs. Wyman entertained Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Branson and Capt. and Mrs. George Morris at dinner in their quarters recently. After dinner the party attended the officers' hop at the Officers' Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry E. Taylor, of Dallas, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Lile. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, who have been on a 3 months' leave of absence, took a cottage at La Jolla, Calif., and are en route from that place to Dallas by motor. Mr. Martin Sorensen, of New York City, will arrive this week to spend a few days with his son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Wells.

Mrs. R. B. Allen entertained two tables of bridge in her quarters on Tuesday.

## WILBUR WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO.

Jan. 10, 1927.

FATHER TIME, who never fails to wind up the affairs of the old year on schedule time, has again visited us, and started us on our way for the New Year. The passing of the old year was celebrated in an appropriate way on New Year Eve at the Officers' Club, the entire commissioned personnel being present. In honor of the occasion, the club was decorated with evergreen trees, whose branches were covered with snow and ice; the orchestra played in the frost king's den, hemmed in by icicles, and refreshments were served from an ice palace. But as long as hearts were warm and merry, who cared for the wintry wind without?

Lt. S. G. Frieson, Jr., has been appointed Post Adjutant, succeeding Lt. Ray A. Dunn. Mrs. O. O. Niergarth left Bradenton, Fla., on Dec. 15, to spend several weeks with her mother and father.

Lieut. M. N. Stewart expects to leave for the Canal Zone within the next two months.

Maj. John C. McDonnell, formerly in command of the 88th Squadron at Wright Field, and who has recently been in command of the Air Corps troops at Camp Anthony Wayne, Philadelphia, returned to Wright Field for a few days in December. He has been ordered to Baltimore, where he will be Air Officer for the 3rd Corps Area.

## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Jan. 12, 1927.

THE dance given New Year Eve by the officers of the staff and classes of the War College was a great success and was well attended by those who wished to see the old year out and the new in. The Auditorium at the training station was charmingly decorated with cedar trees, laurel, and colored lights. A few minutes before 12 "taps" was sounded, then eight bells and reveille, and 1927, which was illuminated at each end of the hall, was ushered in with true Navy style. Those receiving were Mrs. William V. Pratt, Mrs. Stanford Moses, and Mrs. Benyard B. Wygant.

Mr. Ralph Johnson and Mrs. Alfred Johnson spent the holidays with Adm. and Mrs. W. V. Pratt.

The War College reopened Jan. 3 after the holidays.

Capt. Charles P. Synder left Jan. 2 for Philadelphia, to take over his new duty as Commanding Officer of the Concord.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Lt. F. P. Sherman, left Jan. 3 to spend the remainder of the winter in Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Benyard B. Wygant, wife of Captain Wygant, U. S. N., and her mother, Mrs. Arthur Heffengren, will sail for Europe Jan. 15 on board the S. S. Colombo.

The date of the next War College "Club Night" has been set for Jan. 21.

Capt. and Mrs. Reuben E. Bakenhus have returned to Washington, where Captain Bakenhus has been attending the Army War College.

## FORT HOYLE, MD.

Jan. 12, 1927.

THE recently organized Fort Hoyle Dramatic Club gave its first production Dec. 16, in the Post Theater at Fort Hoyle, Md., the play being the comedy success [Continued on Next Page.]



## Chaplains Notes.

A midwinter conference of chaplains of the Regular Army, Reserve Corps and National Guard, will be held in the office of the Chief of Chaplains, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, beginning at 9.30 a. m. The morning session will be devoted to an intimate study of chaplains problems, until 11 o'clock when Lt. Col. LeRoy F. Smith, G. S., will give an address on the "Chaplains Peace Time Function."

The general committee on Army and Navy Chaplains will entertain the visiting chaplains at a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, and Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U. S. A., will speak.

The plan of making military organizations at a station responsible for the conduct of particular services has been successfully tried by many chaplains and is now in operation in many places. Among the chaplains who have successfully used this method are Chaplains J. E. Yates, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; A. J. Brasted, Manila, P. I.; L. D. Miller, U. S. Army Forces in China, Tientsin, China; J. L. Blakeney, Fort Douglas, Utah; G. F. Rixey, Fort Washington, Md., and Ed. L. Trett, Fort Du Pont, Del. All inquiries as to their respective plans should be sent direct to the chaplains concerned.

## C. W. COURSE TO START FEB. 14.

A new class for instruction in Chemical Warfare Service, will convene at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., on Feb. 14, and continue until April 22. The detail of officers from the various branches is now being arranged for, and will probably include some Marine Corps officers, in addition to the officers of the Army. Major Leigh F. J. Zerebee, C. W. S., will be in charge of the instruction.

## Posts and Stations.

[Continued from Page 476.]

"The Hottentot" by Victor Mapes. When the play was first produced in New York a few years ago for a long run, Mr. William Collier played the lead.

The production of "The Hottentot" at Fort Hoyle was highly successful from every angle and gives the newly formed Dramatic Club a gratifying start on its career of furnishing entertainment for the garrison. The house was packed for the performance, the audience including visitors from army and civilian from Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Ground and Washington.

All the parts were taken by officers and ladies of the Fort Hoyle garrison and were played in a highly creditable manner. The heroine, Peggy Fairfax, was played by Mrs. Samuel White in the winsome and effective way well known to all who have seen her work in theatricals at Fort Sill. Capt. Richard Willis took the part of the leading man, Sam Harrington, about whom the plot centers. Capt. Willis' comedy acting of the role produced gales of laughter and applause from entrance to exit in all his scenes. The character acting of the comedy butler, Swift, by Lt. G. D. Vanture was of high merit and shared the comedy honors with the lead of Capt. Willis.

Another part played with professional skill and effect was done by Mrs. J. A. Stewart, as Mrs. Chadwick, a modern vamp. Mrs. Stewart is not new to the amateur stage. She dressed, looked and acted the part to its full value and the delighted audience let its appreciation be known.

Those who know the genial Lt. L. B. Griffing offstage found it difficult to believe the sneering and jealous villain of the play was he. His acting of his part was a distinct feature. Lt. Russie Mabie was excellent as the middle aged Mr. Ollie Guilford, the part being written as to take the lead in the exciting race scene in the final act. Alexa Fairfax was well done by Lt. J. L. Chamberlain and May Guilford ably played by Mrs. Edwin P. Parker. The shorter parts of the groom, Perkins, played by Lt. C. N. McFarland; McKesson, by Lt. H. W. Searight, and Reggie Townsend, by Capt. Dunwoodie, gave the players an opportunity to demonstrate themselves capable of stronger roles in subsequent productions.

The staff for the production of "The Hottentot," was as follows: Capt. R. C. Montgomery, director; Capt. J. A. Stewart, stage manager; Mrs. A. McIntyre, Mrs. V. F. Sharp, stage settings; Mrs. G. D. Vanture, properties; Mrs. T. W. Wrenn, prompter; Capt. W. B. Dunwoodie, business manager.

The Fort Hoyle Dramatic Club was organized at a meeting in September at which the following officers were elected: President, Lt. Col. A. McIntyre; vice president, Mrs. W. F. Sharp; Secretary treasurer, Maj. E. P. Parker; director, Capt. R. C. Montgomery; librarian, Mrs. T. P. Bernard.

The officers of the club feel that the artistic and financial success of "The Hottentot" has justified their efforts in the organization and administration of the club and plans are being made for subsequent productions.

## Football.

## SERVICE SPORTS

## Polo

## ARMY FIVE TRIUMPHS.

THE Cadets vanquished Delaware University's quintet at West Point, Jan. 12, by a score of 23-20 in a hard-fought game. Delaware led at half-time by 8-6.

Army's basketball team won from Clarkson College January 8, 36 to 14. The Cadets went into an early lead, never were headed, and the first half ended in Army's favor 19 to 4.

The visitors, though displaying flashes of brilliant passing and floor work, could not penetrate Army's defense where both Harry Wilson and Flood were playing in top form. Wilson's appearance was his first of the season.

Draper, Flood and Stober were the chief point getters for the Cadets. The Army men used many combinations of players during the contests, the best one, seemingly being that which began the game.

The line-up:  
Army (36). Clarkson (14).  
Draper ..... L. F. Stewart  
Mills ..... R. F. Jermano  
Seeman ..... G. Rutherford  
Flood ..... L. G. Rapp  
Wilson ..... R. Chare

## MADISON BARRACKS ATHLETICS.

WINTER athletics at Madison Barracks are at present under full headway, with boxing and bowling drawing the greatest number of participants. New organization basketball teams have been formed and are playing in a competition for the cup symbolic of the post championship. Paralleling this organization basketball, the post basketball team has been practicing for the Corps Area competition and had played a number of local amateur and semiprofessional teams. Because of the small size of the post gymnasium floor, practice has been held on the floor of the State Armory in Watertown, through the courtesy of Capt. Page, commanding "C" Company, 106th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. The post basketball team, largely the same team that played last year, has done well and has hopes of being well up in the finish of the Corps Area competition.

A bowling league consisting of organization teams has been in operation since November. The two excellent and well-kept alleys are always in use. The first round of the league competition has resulted in a tie between the teams of "A" and "D" Companies, 28th Infantry.

Boxing as usual is very popular. The Corps Area finals will again be held in Watertown. Elimination bouts will be held during the last week in January, during which many of last year's winners will be pushed hard by several newcomers, particularly in the light and welterweight class.

## WILBUR WRIGHT BOWLING.

WILBUR WRIGHT FIELD bowling enthusiasts are busily engaged in rolling up high scores on the bowling alleys at the Post Gymnasium. According to latest reports, Major A. W. Robins leads the highest score for an individual game with 236 and Mrs. Robins is high individual scorer for the ladies with 191. Private Stevens has the best average score of 172.

The following are the average scores of the officers, ladies and enlisted men: Lt. Bartron, 165; W. O. Brewer, 163; Major Robins, 158; Lt. Hamlin, 157; Lt. Niergarth, 151; Lt. Steward, 151; Capt. Laughlin, 145; Mrs. Robins, 136; Mrs. Myers, 129; Mrs. Brown, 127; Mrs. Ritchie, 121; Mrs. Ahlbrand, 118; Mrs. Van Pelt, 116; Mrs. Bennett, 115; Pvt. Stevens, 172; Pvt. Higbie, 163; Pvt. Sherman, 160; Pvt. Britch, 156; Sgt. Pielemeir, 155; Sgt. Flynn, 154; Pvt. McLelland, 156.

## TUNNEY SIGNED FOR FIGHT.

LT. GENE TUNNEY, U. S. M. C. R., world's heavyweight champion, has been signed by Tex Rickard, famous promoter, to meet a challenger to be selected by the latter in September. It is estimated that the champion will receive in excess of \$1,000,000 for this contest.

## LAJOYE HEADS BOWLING LEAGUE.

PROFESSOR F. A. LAJOYE, of the Naval Academy, has been named secretary of the Intercollegiate Bowling League.

## NAVY QUINT WINS TWICE.

THE Naval Academy basketball team defeated Catholic University 40-20 at Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 12. The Navy's strong defense was a feature of the game.

The Navy Quint won its sixth consecutive game Jan. 8, defeating the United States Coast Guard five of New London, Conn., 41 to 25. The visitors, with French and Morine starring, led early in the first half, 10 to 6. The Navy, however, overhauled them and led at the close of the first session by 16 to 10.

The line-up:  
Navy (41). U. S. C. G. D. (25).  
Hull ..... L. F. Purcell  
Miller ..... R. F. Linholm  
Lloyd ..... C. French  
Malley ..... L. G. Morine  
Shapley ..... R. G. Jones  
Goals from field—Navy: Dennett (7), Shuber (5), Graf (2), Hull, F. S. Smith, Shapley. Coast Guard: French (4), Morine (2), Purcell, Linholm. Goals from foul—Navy: Shuber (5), Dennett, Hull. Coast Guard: French (3), Morine (3), Linholm (2), Purcell.

## U. S. M. A. ATHLETIC AWARDS.

THIRTY-THREE cadets have been awarded athletic insignia for participation in football and soccer last fall. Fourteen major "A"s, eight monograms and one manager's insignia were awarded for football; and nine minor "A"s and one manager's insignia for soccer. For participation in football the major "A" was awarded to Wilson, H. E., Daly, M. F., Born, Saunders, L. G., Sprague, Harding, N. B., Schmidt, E. G., Harbold, Meehan, Hammack, Cagle, Murrel, Dahl and Perry, G. W. R., the last four cadets, being members of the plebe class, will receive their letters contingent upon completing satisfactorily the fourth year work. The Academy monogram was awarded to Davidson, G. H. Gilbreth, J. H., Hewitt, Simonton, Trapnell, Brentnall, Seeman and Elias. Holland, J. P., football manager, was given the major sports Manager's Insignia. The minor sports "A" for soccer, was awarded to Glasgow, W. J., Kirkpatrick, H. B., Leuberman, H. A., Alexander, A. L., Briggs, J. E., Sawyer, Smith, G. F., Tate and Persse. The minor sports Manager's Insignia was given to W. S. Matthews.

Of the men awarded major "A"s for football, Wilson, Daly, Born, Saunders, Sprague, Harding, Schmidt, Harbold and Hammack have previously won their "A" in this sport. Wilson has won the major "A" in football, basketball and lacrosse; Daly, Born and Saunders have won it in football and lacrosse, and Sprague has won it in football and track.

## 29TH INFANTRY SPORT AWARDS.

AS a means of arousing further interest in regimental sports the Twenty-ninth Infantry in the future will award banners to battalion champions in regimental sports, loving cups to company winners and sweaters with appropriate letters and numerals for individual proficiency in sports and competition. The sweaters to be awarded to regimental champions or members of championship teams will be black with numerals in white and letters for the sports such as "F" for football in white or red. It is expected that this plan will serve to stimulate interest in athletics in the demonstration regiment.

## ARMY-NAVY TICKET SALES.

A THOROUGH investigation of alleged speculation in Army-Navy football game tickets by the Army Athletic Association absolves the Cadets and members of the association from charges of offering their tickets for sale, Maj. W. A. Cophorne, U. S. A., Graduate Manager of Athletics at West Point has announced.

He states that members of the Army Athletic Association are held responsible for tickets issued to them for their personal use and the use of their friends and that this personal responsibility does not end when the tickets leave the members' hands. The investigation showed, he said, "lack of proper regard for the certificate for personal use on the ticket application in several cases. This disclosure is most regrettable in that the applications as a whole indicate that most of our members are 'playing the game' with us to secure the proper distribution of tickets and on finding that they cannot use personal use tickets requested for themselves, have returned them to this office for exchange."

"The investigation also showed that the implications of newspaper articles to the effect that many tickets issued to cadets were offered for sale, were wholly without basis in fact."

Members desiring tickets for the Army-Navy basketball game at Annapolis February 19 will be limited to two each and must submit their applications prior to January 31.

## CADET TRIO DOWN TIGERS.

THE Army indoor polo trio met stiff opposition in Princeton Jan. 8 at West Point, but the Cadets, after six hard fought chukkers, rode off with a 10-to-7 victory.

Borden was brilliant, scoring five goals for the Tigers, but the team work of the Army overcame individual brilliance.

The line-up:  
Army (10). Princeton (7).  
Hines ..... No. 1 ..... Bottomley..  
Hackman ..... No. 2 ..... Borden..  
A ..... Back ..... Diebold

## ARMY SWIMMERS WIN.

THE Army swimmers engaged in a practice meet with Flushing Y. M. C. A. and won by 36 to 26. The Army won first place in four of the seven events.

Cadet Miller, in the 150-yard back stroke event, broke an Army record. His time was 2.06 3-5.

## ARMY HOCKEY TEAM LOSES.

ARMY'S hockey sextet, in its first game of the season, on Jan. 8, fell before the skaters of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 7 to 0 at West Point. The Tech skaters excelled in every department.

## BYRD SEES RACE IN HONOR.

COMDR. R. E. BYRD, of trans-polar fame, witnessed a horse race in his honor at New Orleans, La., recently and presented a cup to the winner. The race was called the Comdr. R. E. Byrd purse and was won by Hopeless, a veteran gelding.

## NAVY INVITED TO REGATTA.

THE Navy has been invited to participate in the 1927 Poughkeepsie Regatta by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

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## FINANCIAL DIGEST

BY A MARKET EXPERT.

THERE is growing confidence that 1927 will be an exceedingly prosperous year. The Federal Reserve Board reports that retail trade in December was in larger volume than in the same month of the preceding year. The Board's statement of condition as of January 5 of 1927 reporting member banks shows an increase of \$16,000,000 in loans and discounts, and a decline of \$53,000,000 in investments. These changes were accompanied with increases of \$137,000,000 in net demand deposits and \$66,000,000 in time deposits, and a reduction of \$65,000,000 in borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks. The outstanding feature of the reports of banks throughout the country for the calendar year is the announcement of large earnings, a condition shared for the same period by industry as a whole. The automobile and textile trades have had the sharpest set backs, but, as to the former, there are indications of a revival of demand, and the fact that orders for auto steel are being placed in larger quantities than heretofore indicates expectation of improvement. The textile industry is still in the doldrums, but it is believed that it, too, will find more satisfactory business development. An encouraging foreign happening was the receipt from France of \$4,000,000 in gold, the first shipment of the metal from that country in recent years. In financial circles this was regarded as significant as possibly reflecting French policy toward stabilization of currency.

## AIR CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED.

THE commanding general of the Air Corps, U. S. A., has been authorized to enter into contracts for the production and purchase of aircraft, not to exceed \$3,000,000.

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## War Department Orders.

[Continued from Page 467.]

Resignation of Capt. F. A. Green, Inf., for good of the service, accepted. (Jan. 11.)

## TRANSFER.

Transfer of 1st Lt. C. H. Lamb, Inf., to Fin. Dept., Dec. 22, announced. He will remain on present duties. (Jan. 11.)

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Offr. E. F. O'Meara assigned to duty at hqrs., 7th Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Neb., on completing foreign service in Hawaii, and on expiration of leave. (Jan. 7.)  
Warrant Offr. E. M. Johnson from Fort Omaha, Neb., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 9 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Jan. 7.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Mstr. Sgt. F. F. Roy, 16th Inf., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (Jan. 7.)  
Mstr. Sgt. C. E. McBride, Q. M. C., at Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kan. (Jan. 8.)  
Mstr. Sgt. W. O. Perry, 6th Signal Serv. Co., at Jefferson Brks., Mo. (Jan. 10.)  
Mstr. Sgt. C. W. Winters, 28th Bombardment Sqdn., A. C., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Jan. 10.)  
Tech. Sgt. Joseph Abrams, D. E. M. L., at Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Brks., Alcatraz, Calif. (Jan. 10.)  
1st Sgt. J. L. Smith, 19th Ord. Co., at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. (Jan. 11.)  
Tech. Sgt. G. W. Hays, 61st C. A. (A. A.), at Fort Monroe, Va. (Jan. 11.)  
1st Sgt. W. G. Colman, D. E. M. L., at U. S. Disciplinary Brks., Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Jan. 11.)  
1st Sgt. Gustave Dopp, 11th C. A., at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. (Jan. 11.)

## ORGANIZED RESERVES.

1st Lt. Aubert Thrasher, Q. M. Res., to active duty Jan. 30, at Chicago, Ill., for training at Chicago, Q. M. Intermediate Depot. (Jan. 7.)  
Maj. G. T. V. Colditz, Med. Res., to active duty Jan. 23, at Washington, D. C., for training with Asst. Chf. Staff, G-2. (Jan. 2.)  
Maj. C. O. Gunther, Ord. Res., to active duty Jan. 23, at Springfield, Mass., for training at Springfield Armory. (Jan. 11.)  
Capt. W. F. Parker, A. C. Res., Langley Field, Va., to Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Jan. 12.)

## LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department Orders were received too late for classification:  
S. O. 10, W. D. JAN. 13, 1927.

## General Staff.

Maj. J. J. Bain (Corps of Engineers) from detail as member of Gen. Staff Corps, from Washington, D. C., Apr. 25, to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty as district engineer. He is detailed, in addition to his other duties, with Org. Res. of 3rd Corps Area, assigned to 4th Army Engr. hqrs., Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty.

## Medical Corps.

Maj. R. A. Allen from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to sail from San Francisco, Feb. 9 for New York and thence to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty.  
Col. G. A. Skinner from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty with Med. Corps at hqrs., 7th Corps Area.

## Cavalry.

Lt. Col. Ben. Lear, jr., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 14, and detailed a member of the Gen. Staff Corps, with troops, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty at hqrs., 1st Division.

Lt. Col. K. T. Riggs from Fort Riley, Kans., detailed member Gen. Staff Corps, with troops, June 30, to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty as Chief of Staff at hqrs., 1st Cav. Division.

Maj. A. D. Surles from present duties at Fort Bliss, Tex., June 30, detailed a member G. S. C., with troops, to duty at hqrs., 1st Cav. Division.

## Field Artillery.

Maj. R. S. Donaldson from Fort Benning, Ga., June 30, and detailed member of the G. S. C., assigned to Gen. Staff with troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with G. S. at hqrs., 9th Corps Area.

Lt. Col. A. L. Singleton from Fort Benning, Ga., July 30, detailed a member G. S. C., assigned with troops, to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with G. S. at hqrs., 9th Corps Area.

Maj. J. M. Lockett from Fort Missoula, Mont., July 1, detailed member of the G. S. C., and assigned to G. S. with troops, to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty with Gen. Staff at hqrs., 7th Corps Area.

Maj. R. J. Halpin from present duties Fort Sam Houston, Tex., June 30, detailed member of the G. S. C., assigned to Gen. Staff with troops, to duty at hqrs., 8th Corps Area, with G. S.

Maj. J. A. McAndrew from Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., and assigned to 7th Inf. (3d Division), Vancouver Brks., Wash., to New York and sail July 27 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Vancouver Brks., for duty with regiment to which assigned.

Maj. F. C. Mahin from duty as instr. F. A. School, Fort Sill, Okla., assigned to 20th Inf. (2nd Division), Fort Sill, Okla., June 1.

Maj. P. W. Newgarden, 20th Inf., from assignment with that regt., June 1, to F. A. School, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as instr.  
Capt. H. L. Harries, 12th Brigade, from assignment to that brigade, and assigned to 2nd Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
Capt. E. J. Houck, 2nd Inf., from assign-

Air Corps Situation Outlined  
By Davison and Gen. Patrick

[Continued from Page 459.]

imately 970 officers in the Air Corps. Under the Budget estimates, there will be provision for 1,247, an increase of 277, the first year increment in officers of the Five Year Program. He stated further that the estimates for the enlisted strength of the Army directed that the first year increment of 1,248 should be assigned to the Air Corps, and whether this would be done depended upon the action of Congress in passing the Army Appropriation Bill.

## 57 Apply For Transfer.

In reply to a question by Mr. James, Mr. Davison stated that as yet under the Five Year Program no funds had been appropriated, and that no officers had been transferred to the Air Corps, although 57 applications were on file.

General Patrick stated there were 1,394 serviceable planes on hand at this time and when questioned regarding how many were available for combat service, stated the number would depend altogether on the kind of war it might be. If an enemy were well equipped, it would lessen the number that were available for use by this country. He stated the United States still holds the same place in air strength as it did a year ago, being at least third, with France first, England and the United States about the same, except that England has a larger number of enlisted men and more fliers.

Army Housing Bill Expected  
To Pass at Present Session

PROSPECTS of the passage of the Army Housing bill authorizing the expenditure of \$5,080,000 for needed construction are considered excellent. The Senate Military Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill and it will be placed on the Senate Calendar as soon as the Senate committee secures a little additional information concerning the item and formally reports it to the Senate.

The House bill is now on the calendar of that body and will undoubtedly pass when it comes up as most members of Congress are in hearty sympathy with the efforts to remedy the Army housing evil. The favorable report, made by the House Military Committee, which gave the itemized construction planned at the various posts, appeared exclusively in our last issue.

ment with that regt., assigned to 12th Brigade, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

Capt. C. H. Karlstad from duty as instr., the Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga., Mar. 30, and assigned to 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., for duty.

1st Lt. F. J. Lawrence from duty at Plattsburg Brks., N. Y., to New York, and sail June 2 for Canal Zone for duty with Infantry.

2nd Lt. J. M. Reynolds, 30 Inf. (3d Division) from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to sail from that place Feb. 9 for Canal Zone for duty with Inf.

## Leaves.

One month to 1st Lt. G. E. Armstrong, M. C., May 28.

Two months, 16 days, to 1st Lt. A. S. Reynolds, F. A., June 1.

## Warrant Officers.

Warrant Offr. A. C. Fox to sail from San Francisco, Calif., for Hawaii, June 9 instead of Mar. 30.

## Retirement of Enlisted Men.

1st Sgt. C. L. Dial, 25th Inf., at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz.

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS.

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Jan. 7, 1927.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Samuel B. McIntyre, Fin. Dept., No. 19 on Page 147, July Army List and Directory.  
Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Samuel B. McIntyre, Fin. Dept.

Vacancies—None.  
Senior Lieutenant Colonel—Milosh R. Hilgard, Q. M. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Charles H. Patterson, C. A. C. (detailed in Inspector Gen. Dept.), No. 607 on Page 149.

Last nomination to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Charles H. Patterson, C. A. C.

Vacancies—None.  
Senior Major—Lewis Turtle, C. A. C.  
Last promotion to the grade of Major—

Fay B. Prickett, F. A., No. 2339 on Page 155.

Last nomination to the grade of Major—Fay B. Prickett, F. A.

Vacancies—None.  
Senior Captain—Calvin DeWitt, jr., Cav. Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Rossiter, M. Garity, Cav., No. 5551, on Page 166.

Last nomination to the grade of Captain—Salvador F. Reyes, Philippine Scouts.

Vacancies—2. Officers entitled—Frank J. Jedlicka, F. A.; Robert MacD. Graham, Cav. Senior First Lieutenant if vacancies were filled—Leo B. Conner, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant—Victor Z. Gomez, Philippine Scouts, No. 8519 on Page 177.

Last nomination to the grade of First Lieutenant—Albert J. Wick, C. A. C.

Vacancies—4. Officers entitled—Joseph Brenner, Inf.; Raymond T. Tompkins, F. A.; George A. A. Jones, F. A.; George A. Burritt, F. A.

Senior Second Lieutenant if vacancies were filled—William M. Mack, Sig. C.

Vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant—146.

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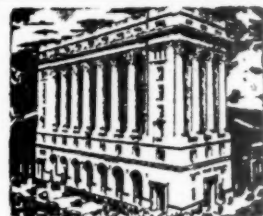
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## MARINE

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## BUSINESS

## Manufacturers Urge Laws to Aid Industrial Preparedness

CONGRESSIONAL legislation which permits the placing of "educational orders" for the manufacture of non-commercial classes of munitions, and establishes a "Munitions Battalion" composed of college students, as proposed by Assistant Secretary of War MacNider, was urged by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers' at their meeting in New York City this week.

This action was taken as the result of a report of the Association's Committee on Industrial Preparedness, headed by General Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse Company.

## Proper Preparedness Sought.

"Unpreparedness failed dismally in ever keeping America out of war," states the report. "Proper preparedness, however, according to the best military opinion, might conceivably have precluded the necessity for American participation in the World War, and, in any event, would have shortened the duration of the conflict which cost a million dollars an hour for over two years.

"Practically all the knowledge needed to organize and employ an expanded army is automatically maintained by the peace-time activities of the country with the all-important exceptions that, (a) knowledge of the use of arms, and (b) knowledge of the manufacture of arms must be stimulated in times of peace in order to be available adequately and promptly in event of emergency.

## Reimbursement for Expenses.

"In order to be able to attain mass production as soon as possible in the critical first months of a possible emergency, it is absolutely necessary that the manufacturer, in time of peace, should have an opportunity to run through his plant a small order, only sufficient in size to work out the 'bugs' in the paper plans prepared by the manufacturer in cooperation with army officers. All the manufacturer asks is that he be reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenditures.

"The Government is spending money to accomplish something in the direction of 'a million men springing to arms overnight.' It is just as necessary that they pay equal attention to assuring that they have some arms to spring to."

## FORT CLINCH, FLA., FOR SALE.

THE War Department will offer for sale certain parcels of land comprising part of the Fort Clinch Military Reservation, Nassau County, Fla.

Sealed bids for this property will be opened in the office of the Quartermaster General, Room 2024, Munitions Building, Washington, at 11 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, January 31, 1927.

The property consists of four parcels of land aggregating approximately two hundred and sixty-five acres. It is located on Amelia Island, north of the City of Fernandina.

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## U. S. Shipping Board Outlines Plans in Report to Congress

PLANS by which the United States Government may promote commercial shipping under the American flag are outlined in a report submitted to Congress by the Shipping Board, on Jan. 12. The report is a definite response to a Senate Resolution of July 3, 1926. It contains plans by which the American Merchant Marine can be developed either by private ownership or under Government ownership.

The report is based on the assumption that the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 is the established shipping policy of the United States. Successful operation under private ownership, according to the report, can be achieved only through new legislation which would provide direct or indirect Federal aid. The Board makes this statement unqualifiedly.

If the Government is to develop our Merchant Marine to the extent contemplated in the Merchant Marine Act, and continue with its operation, the report states that appropriations both for operation expenses and for replacements and improvements are necessary. Under either plan, the report shows, Government support is indispensable.

The report calls attention to the series of public hearings conducted by the Board in several large cities of the country this fall. The Board summarizes the sentiment expressed at these meetings, stating that it was unanimously held that this country should have an adequate Merchant Marine for national defense and for commerce as provided by the Merchant Marine Act.

## ARMY SEEKS ANTI-MOTH DYE.

SOME interesting developments may result relating to anti-moth dye as a result of a conference in the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., on January 7, at which were present representatives from the Bureau of Standards, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, and from chemical and dye concerns.

This conference was brought about by the discovery at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, some few months ago, of some felt which had resisted the attacks of moths, although other materials stored in close proximity had been damaged. The circumstances came to the notice of the Bureau of Standards, and in cooperation with the Office of the Quartermaster General, investigation led to the belief that certain dyes and colors had moth resistant properties. It is in furtherance of the investigation that this conference was held.

If it can be determined that certain dyes or colors render textiles immune to attacks by moths, it will result in enormous savings, not only to the Army but to the entire textile industry and may have a marked effect upon the future color of all woolen textiles used by the Army.

There are quantities of woolen clothing left over from the war now in storage by the Army against future needs. One of the problems of the Quartermaster Corps is the protection of these articles against attacks by moths.

The following attended the conference:

Mr. S. M. Rosenberg and Mr. A. P. Clausen, Larvex Corporation, N. Y. C.; Mr. J. Bardeke, Newport Chemical Works, New Jersey; Mr. M. H. Goldman, Chemist, National Association of Dyers and Cleaners; Mr. H. F. Herrick from the Color Laboratory, Department of Agriculture; Mr. R. T. Cotton and Dr. E. A. Back, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture; Messrs. E. E. Waters and W. D. Apple, Bureau of Standards; Mr. E. H. Ehrman, Navy Department; Col. John S. Chambers, Q. M. C., and Mr. E. E. Lightfoot, O. Q. M. G.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

## Association of Army &amp; Navy Stores Makes Expansion Plans

EXTENSIVE and intensive plans for broadening the scope and usefulness of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., increasing the membership and member stores and hotels, have been outlined by David E. Victor, general manager, and the other executives in the organization.

At present this cooperative buying association has more than 137,000 individual members who patronize the 3,400 member stores and hotels throughout the United States and its possessions.

## Varied Campaigns Planned.

During 1927 the Association plans most extensive campaigns in the following departments:

Retail stores. A concerted effort to strengthen the list of Association's stores in all cities where the Association is now operating by the addition of stores in classifications that are not now represented in the Association's lists.

In addition, the Association plans to add stores at several important points where both the Army and the Navy are well represented.

The opening of stores in at least two major cities so that those of the Services in the vicinity of those cities can better take advantage of their Association membership.

## To Extend Hotel Service.

The extension of the Association's hotel service for members. At the present time the Association has ninety-seven hotels in sixty-nine cities. In 1926 twenty-seven hotels were added. It is hoped to do as well, or better, during 1927.

The further development of the Association's Membership Savings Plus Interest Plan through which members can, in addition to reducing their cost of living a little more than five per cent, also receive three per cent interest, compounded monthly, on these savings when deposited under this plan.

## Seeks Increased Membership.

The Promotion Department of the Association is hard at work on plans which it is hoped will bring about a greater use of the Association's membership saving privileges on the part of those of the regular Services. Many thousands of officers of the Regular Army and Navy are confining their purchases, whenever they possibly can, to the merchant members of the Association, and always make it a point to stop in Association hotels, but it is desired that the number of those of the regular Services using these privileges, increase.

An extensive campaign is under way through which it is hoped that those remaining officers of the Regular Army and Navy who are not yet members of the Association, will become members. By doing so, they will have the opportunity of making substantial savings on the greater portion of their necessary expenditures. These officers will appreciate this when they learn that the Association has in addition to the ninety-seven hotels above referred to, three thousand, four hundred stores from which almost anything under the sun can be bought. Among this list are represented department stores, men's and women's apparel shops, shoe shops, furniture stores, jewelry stores, uniforms and equipment, and almost any requirement—necessities of life and the luxuries as well.

## UNIQUE GAS SAVER.

A DISCARDED telescope and a home-made iron stand, rigged up by W. Ahrens, a civil service employe, provide a means of saving considerable gasoline for the Camp Stanley, Tex., pumping station. The Fort Sam Houston quartermaster discovered that Mr. Ahren's device enabled the station to do away with several daily trips of its motor car to a reservoir on the top of a mountain some distance away to check the height of the water. Through the telescope, an improvised gauge on the lofty reservoir can be seen from the station and the height of the water checked.

## Carolina Commerce Chamber Head for Adequate Defenses

T. L. KIRKPATRICK, President of the Charlotte, N. C., Chamber of Commerce is a strong advocate of National Defense. In a recent letter, Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is believed to express the sentiments of many Charlotte citizens, wrote to Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee in part: "I have just read with a great deal of real patriotic interest, as well as pleasure, an article in the New York Times under date Friday, December 24, 1926, entitled 'Declares Nations 'fooled' America,' purporting to refer to a statement of yours as published in the Army and Navy Journal."

"It was my judgment that when the American Congress adopted the 5-5-3 Naval Agreement, that we were doing a very foolish and dangerous thing, and I believe that I was not alone in this opinion. Further, I was confident that the other Nations of the Earth with whom we made this agreement would find a way to continue to maintain the lead on us in naval armament. It now appears that this opinion was about correct.

"It is my judgment that the American people have never been in a position of satisfactory and adequate military preparedness, on a basis with other powers of the world, except at the close of the 'Civil Struggle Between the States,' and at the conclusion of the 'Great War.' It does appear that if there were ever an hour in the history of our Nation when the Navy and Army and the airfleet, together with all needed complements should be brought to a high state of efficiency, it is now.

"I congratulate you upon the position which you have taken, and trust that as a Statesman and Patriot, you will use the powers of your high office to see to it that 'America is no longer fooled.'"

## BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

BIDS for various subsistence supplies will be opened at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, 21st St. and Oregon Ave., at 11 a. m., Jan. 20, 1927.

## NEW ARMY FILM PLAY.

SOME interesting scenes have been staged for the films by Army air men at Bolling Field, D. C., for the Grey Production Co., of New York City, which are to be presented by the Pathe Company. The scenes are for an Army play entitled "Adoms of the Army," and will show many interesting activities as well as a decidedly interesting story.

## CHLORAMINE

A blessing to the wounded during the war, Chloramine is today called our most effective sterilizing agent. Improved from the original Dakin solution (Sodium Hypochlorite), Chloramine today is nonirritating to the tissues, nontoxic, colorless, odorless, and in germicidal power superior to the older, odorous disinfectants.

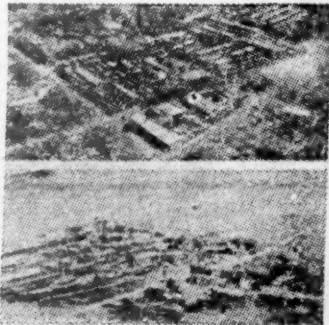
Convenient to carry and use, Chloramine has hundreds of uses—for dressing wounds, abscesses and chronic infections; as a gargle and nasal douche; as a vaginal douche and disinfectant of the genito-urinary tract; for irrigation; on farms and dairies; in home, camp, or field—wherever there is need for a harmless, efficient, sterilizing agent.

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## "Arms and the Man—"



IF Napoleon were alive today he would utter one of his famous dicta to this effect: "An army or navy is no stronger than the gasoline and motor oil and fuel oil which hauls it, drives it, lubricates it, puts it on every objective, and wins the final victory."

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